FBIS DAILY REPORT

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FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM EUROPE 27 JAN

PY271400 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1325 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 27 Jan (TELAM) -- Foreign Minister Dante Caputo today returned to the country at 0920 [1220 GMT] from Europe. In Rome, Caputo participated in the signing of the joint peace and friendship declaration within the framework of the Vatican's mediation in the Beagle conflict and he met with Holy See, Italian, and French officials.

Comments on UK Falklands Policy

PY280250 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1230 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 27 Jan (TELAM) -- At Ezeiza International Airport on his return from Europe, Foreign Minister Dante Caputo said that Argentina seeks to resume discussions over the Malvinas issue with Great Britain within the framework of the United Nations, but that it will not make any concessions on the sovereignty issue. He also noted Great Britain's ambiguous position in this regard, which he described as a two-way policy [political de doble via].

Before departing for Government House where he will inform the president about his trip, Caputo reasserted that the Argentine Government is seeking to break the stalemate in the conflict with Great Britain but that Argentina will not make any kind of concessions regarding the sovereignty issue.

He noted that the proper forum to resume negotiations at the level existing before April 1982 would be the United Nations. He confirmed that he had discussed the issue with Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, who today welcomed British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

Dante Caputo noted that he had expressed to our European interlocutors that we have a certain difficulty understanding exactly what version we have to listen to and to respond to in our dealings with the United Kingdom... since on one hand it assumes very harsh positions by acting in keeping with the promises it made to the islanders and to the British public; while on the other, it tries to adopt a more flexible position by requesting a cessation of hostilities and other well-known issues. Caputo described this policy as a two-way policy.

In this regard he said that before the Argentine Government issues an answer it must know which of these positions is the prevailing one. "The British Government must specify its position in this regard."

About his activities regarding the Vatican negotiations on the Beagle dispute with Chile [words indistinct] with new impetus and a new style of the negotiations aimed at achieving a final agreement, he reasserted that he cannot specify a deadline for the negotiations because unexpected situations may arise. He added that the main issue that Argentina upholds is the two-ocean principle.

The foreign minister said his meeting with French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy was in impromptu affair in which they discussed mainly economic issues rather than political ones and that he took advantage of his trip to Europe to supplement some negotiations carried out by the economy minister.

He noted that he and Mauroy discussed issues concerning the Paris Club, but he did not give any details in this regard. Immediately afterwards he left for Government House.

During his stay at the Holy See, Caputo and his Chilean colleague, Jaime del Valle, signed the joint peace and friendship declaration on Monday, which gave way to what is considered the conclusive stage of the negotiation process undertaken with Chile to resolve the Beagle dispute within the framework of the mediation of Pope John Paul II.

EX-AIR FORCE CHIEF REY ON U.S. FALKLANDS STANCE

PY282119 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Excerpt] Brigadier General Carlos Alberto Rey, former commander of the Argentine Air Force, stated in Mar del Plata that neither the United States nor NATO is interested in the Malvinas archipelago. He also recalled that every time the subject was discussed at international forums, the United States showed a complete lack of interest.

In listing the mistakes made during the conflict, Rey pointed out that a defense program had not been drawn up and that all air power had not been centralized. The Air Force did its own thing, the Navy's air arm -- with the few aircraft that it had -- also acted independently by undertaking actions that had not been coordinated.

Further Comments

PY292105 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 29 Jan 84 p 13

[Text] (NA) -- Mar del Plata -- Former Air Force Commander-in-Chief Carlos Rey -- who retired in 1973 -- yesterday criticized the former military regime, charging that under its rule there was "disobedience, all these excesses were committed" in the fight against leftwing subversion, and finally that the government "brought about this colossal (foreign) debt."

In statements to the local daily LA CAPITAL, Rey said that "in a military government the problem of corruption (ilcitos) is very serious because it undermines the moral structure" of the Armed Forces, adding that the military "cannot not be the tutors of the people; they must identify with their people and join in its aspirations."

The retired officer criticized the decision to recover the Malvinas Islands in 1982 as "rash," adding that "the strategic value of the archipelago has been exaggerated." According to Rey, Britain will have to negotiate the Malvinas issue with Argentina relatively soon.

EDITORIAL CALLS FOR ACCEPTABLE BEAGLE TREATY

PY280205 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 27 Jan 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Peace Commitment With Chile"]

[Excerpts] The joint declaration signed at the Vatican should not raise alarm or suspicion in advance, because its text, which is all that we have to go by, establishes no commitment for the parties other than relinquishing nondiplomatic means in order to resolve the conflict.

In these terms, the declaration should not only be accepted but praised, because it does nothing but reaffirm a principle which is the cornerstone of international law, the principle of peaceful solution to conflicts between sovereign states.

We believe that it is our duty at this time to accept and to praise the joint declaration, which, we repeat, is only an official commitment to peace. At the same time, we must await with hope the development of the negotiations that now begin. That hope, however, does not represent support for a submissive admission of the contender's pretensions, but for a reasonable solution to the conflict, respectful of the rights claimed and acceptable to both parties. Those who with legitimate authority disagree with the way in which the negotiations are handled must be heard by those charged with handling them. This way the negotiators might even have more arguments to strengthen their position in debates. In fact, neither objectors nor negotiators must isolate themselves in useless antagonism, but rather the objectors must complement the negotiators so as to better defend the national interests.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR KVASOV DISCUSSES COOPERATION

PY261511 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Interview granted by Soviet Ambassador Oleg Kvasov to an unidentified journalist -- date and place not given; recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Mr Ambassador, may we know your reason for visiting the major?

[Kvasov] Well, this is a courtesy visit. I am a newcomer. It has only been 5 months since I arrived, and as the major has also been installed, I am paying a courtesty visit to get acquainted.

As time passes we may endeavour to further these relations. We may then find ways to establish direct relations between our two capitals, Moscow and Buenos Aires. In this regard Moscow has plenty of experiences as it has direct relations with more than ... or nearly 100 cities in the world.

[Reporter] Now then, how would Aeroflot contribute to having Argentine citizens visit the USSR and Soviet citizens visit Argentina?

[Kvasov] Well, it may contribute directly. As experience has shown, since Aeroflot started operating [in Argentina] the number of Argentina tourists visiting the USSR has increased insignificantly. Last year, especially between April and December, nearly 3,000 Argentine tourists visited the USSR. Therefore, I believe that Aeroflot may contribute in increasing tourism between the two countries.

[Reporter] Is there a chance now that any Soviet tourism expert may come in the near future and explain all the attractions in the USSR that would interest Argentine citizens?

[Kvasov] Yes, of course. We are anticipating the arrival of a representative of Intourist to establish contacts with some Argentine companies. We have already contacted some of them.

[Reporter] These would be bilateral contacts, of course?

[Kvasov] Yes, indeed. We have especially contacted the World Tourism Company.

[Reporter] Finally, Mr Ambassador, what are the prospects for increasing trade and industrial exchange and for transferring technologies, thus enhancing even further the present exchange between the two countries.

[Kvasov] Well, as you know, between...between Argentina and the Soviet Union there is a high level of trade exchange. Trade over the past 2 years has amounted to nearly $2 billion. But we believe that there are good prospects for further developing this cooperation, not only economic but also in trade. We are now discussing with Argentine parties a few projects in which the USSR may participate. These projects lie, as is traditional, in the energy field, hydroelectric and thermoelectric projects. We are also anticipating possibly cooperating in the reconstruction of a railroad, construction and reconstruction of river and sea port facilities, construction of fertilizer plants, construction of gas pipelines, and other projects as well. We see good prospects for our trade and economic development.

[Reporter] Mr Ambassador, would you like to add anything else for our listeners?

[Kvasov] Well, I do not know. I would only like to cordially greet all your listeners. I wish them success under this new democracy, and I convey heartfelt greetings from the Soviet people. Our people have deep sympathy for and respect for the Argentine people.

INTERIOR MINISTER: NO FEAR OF DESTABILIZATION

PY271450 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Sp[illegible] 1030 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli has stated that the government does not fear the small outbreaks which, more than anything else, are brawls and attempts to disturb order that cannot in any way be sufficiently serious to destabilize a government which has started with strength and prudence in order to ensure its stability.

In a chat with the press, the interior minister replied in this way to some questions regarding the report by Justicialist Deputy Adam Pedrini that former officials of the military government in Punta del Este have organized a plot to destabilize the government.

Just before leaving for Santa Fe, the minister announced that an investigation would be initiated at his ministry regarding the disappearance of dossiers and documents which are evidence of things not yet fully known, he said, by which they are linked to cases of missing persons.

Asked about the restructuring of the Armed Forces, Troccoli stated that a military reform is in progress which is probing very deeply and which has to do not only with the highest echelons of the military commands, the abolition of the commander in chief, and the recovery by the president and his natural delegate, the defense minister, of the strategic leadership of the Armed Forces. He stressed that, in addition to all this, there are reforms that go much further, such as the possibility that the key positions in the strategic leadership and the higher conduct of the Armed Forces should effectively be in the hands of the constitutional power, rather than in each of the forces.

In conclusion, the interior minister stressed in regard to the unification of the labor movement that the decision is not yet final, because the grassroots should make the decision.

He added that the labor movement suffers from the same problems as we had in the political parties before their reorganization, with long-term mandates of persons who are no longer representative, all of which depends on the labor union reorganization law which will allow for a clean process, starting from below, toward true representativity at leadership levels in the unions.

POLITICIANS RESPOND TO GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC PLAN

PY270220 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 26 Jan 84 p 1

[Text] (DYN) -- Centrist Deputy Alvaro Alsogaray yesterday dismissed the government's economic policy statement issued on Tuesday night as "a mere repetition of the inherited disorder coupled with (Radical) campaign promises." The leader of the union of the Democratic Centre (UCD) also accused the government of "setting objectives in the best style of the military regime... without offering anything to ensure the results," and complained that little had been presented in the way of methods or concrete steps.

"Everybody knows the problems, what we want to know is how to solve them," he concluded.

Meanwhile Peronist Deputy Diego Guelar, an economist and businessman as well as congressman, termed the government programme "extremely recessive and monetarist," suspecting it of being an anticipation of International Monetary Fund (IMF) demands. He also said that the proposals reminded him of the "transitional" policies of Jorge Wehbe, the last economy minister of the former regime, and therefore "totally insufficient for the present crisis" as well as "not representative of the popular will." He was sure that many Radical deputies would also criticize the statement.

Speaking on behalf of the Movement for Integration and Development (MID), former MID president candidate Rogelio Frigerio singled out "drastic cuts in government spending, the real cancer" as the solution and compared the present administration's economic team to that of former Economy Minister Jose Martinez de Hoz.

Finally, the National Agricultural Front (FAN) yesterday endorsed the government's economic policy statement released on Tuesday night, particularly its emphasis on reforms of the financial sector. The organization claimed that the lack of credit hit agricultural production particularly badly, creating a situation wide open for exploitation by big business which was in a position to fix prices and payments at the expense of rural workers. FAN therefore called for "financial policies at the service of production and clear discouragement of speculators."

PERONISTS CRITICIZE UNION REORGANIZATION BILL

PY272231 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2017 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 26 Jan (DYN) -- The Justicialist Party today made its first and harshest attack against President Raul Alfonsin's government since it assumed power on 10 December 1983 by accusing it of trying to "impair freedom and labor union democracy" through the labor union reorganization bill that has been submitted to Congress and which the "62 Organizations" have termed as a "protector of foreign ideologies."

The Peronists' statement in this regard was the result of a meeting held by the Justicialist National Council 2 days ago and was only released today through a communique signed by its press secretary [name indistinct] and that was distributed in Congress. The meeting, that was presided over by Lorenzo Miguel, was the first one after a month of inactivity. The Peronist declaration "voices its most energetic warning to those responsible for the bill submitted to Congress by the executive branch and which is aimed at impairing freedom and labor union democracy."

In this regard it is asserted that "this is obvious in the aforementioned bill that not only does not abolish the military dictatorship's law but also does not take into account that that pseudo-legal tool was repudiated by the Multiparty Group and, if that were not enough, by all the popular sectors of the Argentine society and the international community."

Along with this document the Peronists released to the media another document entitled "Where Does the Change Lie?" issued by the 62 Peronist labor union organizations, also headed by Lorenzo Miguel. This document is even harsher, stating that one cannot accept the "suicidal deception implied in the fact that the labor union situation will be used as a smokescreen to avoid any changes in the structure of submission and dependency that have ruled in the country since 24 March 1976."

Moreover, the declaration issued by the political branch of the Peronist labor union asserts that "nobody -- unless he has lost his mind -- should want the eternal destabilizing elements to be allowed into the country under the excuse of an alleged labor union democratization, even though they may now try to conceal foreign ideologies which are alien to the national and Christian feeling of the Argentine labor movement."

The document issued by the 62 Organizations then states that "it is almost horrifying that the legal owners (of the building) at 802 Azopardo Street should have to ask the democrats' permission to hold a meeting in the Labor Union Confederation headquarters and, on top of all that, the permission be denied." The document then wonders "what concept of democracy lies in these attitudes, that hinder the process of labor union unity while the economic structures of the financial oligarchy remain unchanged?" It then goes on to ask: "What strange parallelism exists with the recent past and what other and secondary purposes are pursued?"

The Justicialist Party also decided to "request fellow Peronist senators to hold a meeting to analyze various points of view and to exchange information" regarding the request for approval for (?federal) and national judges, made by the government, "taking into account the great numbers of persons that have voiced concern."

Finally, "regarding the concern voiced over the divorce law," the Peronist leadership has decided "to exchange points of view with the various public sectors, especially with church authorities and the higher echelons of our movement in order to reach coinciding points of view over this subject that concerns millions of couples that have split up, producing a negative effect on family unity and, in particular, on their children and also on the offspring of the new liaisons.

Further on Peronist Criticism

PY271715 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 27 Jan 84 p 7

[Text] (DYN) -- The Justicialist Party yesterday released a harshly worded attack on the administration of President Raul Alfonsin, with specially strong criticism for the government's union reorganization bill.

The statement, which was drafted three days ago at a National Council meeting presided over by party senior vice president Lorenzo Miguel, was distributed in Congress by Peronist Deputy Rodolfo Ponce, the council's press secretary. It claimed that the government's labour legislation had been rejected by the Multiparty Grouping while a parallel statement from the 62 Organizations, also headed by Miguel, claimed that the "so-called union democracy" of the bill was a "smokescreen" for "destabilizers" with foreign ideologies (which are) alien to the Christian and national feelings of the Argentine labour movement."

The statement by the 62 further said that it "is virtually a scene out of Dante when the legitimate owners of the Azopardo union headquarters have to ask the so-called democrats for permission to hold a CGT meeting there and that this permission is denied." The party's stance on the divorce issue would also have to be clarified, the statement concluded.

Meanwhile, Julian Licastro, former political secretary of the late President Juan Domingo Peron, called on the Justicialist Metropolitan Council to meet on a number of key issues, rejecting the council's explanations that too many members were on holiday for a quorum to be formed.

BUENOS AIRES PERONISTS DISPUTE LEADERSHIP

PY292115 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 29 Jan 84 p 13

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- At a spontaneous quorum meeting of 239 of the 667 capital federal Justicialist delegates yesterday, the credentials of Lorenzo Miguel and congressional Deputies Miguel Unamuno, Celestino Blanco, and Luis Santos Casale, among others, as capital federal representatives to the National Justicialist Congress, were revoked and the capital's executive council leadership was asked to resign from their posts.

Almost immediately, however, the decision was contested by local party secretary Alfredo Carballeda who cited article 46 of the party statute which he said forbids the repeal of council decisions, i.e. the designation of party representatives, until after they have been enforced for two years.

Yesterday's meeting, which spokesmen claimed had assembled the required one-third of all delegates needed to convene, also ordered internal party elections for next August 12 and a reform of party statutes so as to ensure the direct vote of party candidates by members.

The reform was likewise challenged by Carballeda who claimed that the same article 46 requires a two-thirds vote for any modification of the party statute.

Salvador Corraro, elected by the 239 delegates to replace Mario Ruben Gonzalez as new party president of the capital branch, disputed Carballeda's claim, saying all legal precautions had been taken, including the counting, by notary public, of all delegates attending the meeting.

Under the motto "Cabildo Abierto Peronista," the 239 delegates meeting yesterday cited the October 30 electoral defeat as the reason for a much needed party reorganization.

UNION LEADERS ANNOUNCE UNIFICATION OF CGT

PY270222 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 26 Jan 84 p 1

[Text] (MLL-DYN) -- Before delegates from 107 unions and 48 regional General Confederation of Labor (CGT) groupings as well as a dozen Peronist congressmen, CGT-RA and CGT-Azopardo Secretaries-General Saul Ubaldini and Jorge Triaca announced the unification of their branches into one CGT, promising to act as "jealous watchdogs" of the country's political stability.

Repeatedly interrupted by chants of "Ubaldini, Ubaldini," the emotionally charged CGT-RA leader warned the Labour Ministry it "had better not become a political committee aggravating labour movement differences," and questioned "why the government hasn't repealed the repressive laws of the military dictatorship" in reference to the military-decreed union and workers' social welfare funds laws.

Triaca, well-received but not as popular among the delegates as Ubaldini, chastised the Labour Ministry for holding talks with opposition labour groupings, saying "it's useless to try to dig up from the cemeteries (union) figures that have been burnt out not only due to time but also due to their mental state."

Throughout the two-hour long "CGT National Unification Plenary," insults were hurled at Labour Minister Antonio Mucci and President Raul Alfonsin's government, while the memories of President Juan Domingo Peron and his second wife, Evita, were repeatedly invoked.

A statement criticizing "the continuation of key aspects of the (Jose) Martinez de Hoz (economic) plan" by the Radical government and calling for union elections "without state manipulation" was issued by the groupings, which publicly laid claim to the name "CGT" and dropped their RA and Azopardo subtitles.

The unionists present also agreed to form a 35-member executive board, one member less than had been expected after the Mechanics and Auto Workers Union (SMATA) failed to place a seat due to internal CGT-RA and CGT-Azopardo differences.

As expected, the internal CGT-Azopardo los 20 grouping, led by Jorge Lujan and Luis Etchezar, did not attend the meeting. A los 20 member told the HERALD the CGT-Azopardo would continue to meet under that name, adding Triaca is only one of four CGT-Azopardo secretaries-general, the result of a joint leadership system Triaca himself designed.

Opposition to the two groupings' claim to the title CGT included that of National Movement for Union Renewal (MNRS) Secretary Nestor Rompani, who told the HERALD yesterday's meeting seemed "suspicious...since it was planned in such a hurry."

Important Peronist labour union figures present yesterday included Senator Oraldo Britos and national deputies Diego Ibanez, Miguel Unamuno, Diego Guelar, Luis Santos Casale, Ruben Cardozo, Rodolfo Ponce and Rogelio Papagno.

Though an official announcement is yet to be made, Ubaldini and Triaca are expected to be named as two of the four "CGT" secretaries-general.

Meanwhile in Congress, Lower House Labour Committee head Roberto Sanmartino (UCR-Santa Fe) said yesterday's meeting with deputies and senators to reach an agreement on the union reorganization bill "produced no new progress," adding that by tomorrow "at the latest" a congressional report on the bill will be issued, since "time is up" for the Justicialists to have proposed modifications to the bill.

SWEARING IN OF TWO COMPLETES COURT FOR EX-JUNTA

PY261132 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 25 Jan 84

[Excerpts] The last two members of the military court which is to pass judgment on the members of the first three military juntas were sworn in yesterday at the offices of the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces. Colonel Jorge Gonzalez Ramires, secretary of the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces, reported that the new members of the military court are Brigadier General Ricardo Flouret and General Julio Cesar Etchegoyen.

JUDGE ORDERS PREVENTIVE CUSTODY OF FORMER MAYOR

PY261544 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Trial Judge Alfredo Olivan has ordered the preventive custody of former Buenos Aires Mayor Brigadier General Osvaldo Cacciatore in connection with the endorsement of contracts that he signed with the Parque (SIDERAMA) enterprise worth some $200 million.

Due to the secrecy surrounding this case, no details were furnished regarding the grounds for preventive custody, but it was learned that Judge Olivan has also ordered that Cacciatore's assets, worth 4 billion Argentine pesos, be attached.

It was also learned that Judge Olivan has held Cacciatore liable for the crime of mismanagement along with the failure to report on it, which would reportedly prevent his being freed on bail due to the seriousness and social repercussions of his actions, as has already been stated in a previous writ denying a petition from Cacciatore asking that he be exempt from imprisonment.

JUDGE RULES MILITARY COURT TO HEAR NAVY CHARGES

PY271120 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1426 GMT 25 Jan 84

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 25 Jan (DYN) -- Federal Judge Franciso Marquardt has ruled that either a military or a naval court should hear the charges made by former Navy Corporal Raul David Vilarino on crimes committed at the Naval Mechanics School.

In a press interview, Vilarino said: I kidnapped, killed, and saw people being tortured at the Naval Mechanics School." This statement prompted duty prosecutor Julia Sanchis Ferrero to request that a pre-trial inquest be conducted to investigate the content of the article in question, since the illegal acts referred to in it were perpetrated with total impunity during the struggle against subversion.

24 BODIES ALLEGEDLY WASHED ASHORE IN URUGUAY

PY271710 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 27 Jan 84 p 7

[Excerpts] (NA-DYN) -- The General Pueyrredon district authorities announced yesterday that 240 unidentified bodies were buried at the local cemetary between 1976 and 1983, while a former Uruguayan Coast Guard non-commissioned officer reportedly told a human rights organization that 24 corpses, presumably belonging to Argentine political prisoners, were washed ashore in his country between 1976 and 1979, tied inside plastic bags, with signs of having been tortured, raped, and castrated.

The Mar del Plata announcement followed a municipal council request for an investigation in the face of the existence of numerous court cases pertaining to illegally buried bodies. The probe revealed that 16 corpses were buried in 1983, 14 in 1982, 18 in 1981, 30 in 1980, 35 in 1979, 50 in 1978, 43 in 1977, and 24 in 1976.

According to a copy of Uruguayan Coast Guard ex-NCO Daniel Rey Piuma's statements before the French-based legal organization for amnesty in Uruguay, released in Buenos Aires by reliable sources, there was a close working relationship in repressive activities between the Argentine and Uruguayan Coast Guards.

Rey reported that Argentine NCO Victor Pena, who travelled to Uruguay in 1978 to check the papers of people coming here for the soccer World Cup, said once while under the influence of alcohol that "the corpses were killed at the Argentine Coast Guard (premises) and then they were put aboard helicopters and thrown into the Parana River, tied, and with weights" to keep them down at the river bottom.

He said that all the bodies found, and which were washed ashore in Uruguay between the months of April and June, owing to special tides, showed clear signs of having been tortured. Most of the male bodies had been castrated, he said, and many had been burned, apparently with a blowtorch. Rey specified the case of a woman, one of whose breasts he said appeared to have been burned in this way.

No papers had been found on the bodies, he said. But in many cases Uruguayan authorities were able to record their fingerprints; copies of which were then sent to Argentina. "One of the bodies had an identity card in the name of Maria Cristina Campora," he said, adding that he kept microfilms with the fingerprints of the first five of the 24 corpses.

Rey, who said he worked for the Coast Guard Intelligence Department, fled to Brazil in 1980 and is under the protection of the French rights group. He said the clothing found on the bodies were all Argentine-made, and that a laboratory analysis of the ropes and wires with which they were tied proved that these were not products which could be purchased in Uruguay.

The first five corpses, he said, were cremated in Uruguay, but their personal effects and coroners' records are still in storage. According to Rey, the number of corpses may have been much higher than 24, as a vessel dredging the riverbed near the area where they were found uncovered a large number of human bones.

As evidence of Argentine-Uruguayan cooperation in antiterrorist repression, the ex-NCO mentioned the case of one suspected Montonero terrorist who was turned over to the Argentine Coast Guard and thereafter tortured to death. He added that Uruguayan officials were often taken for tours to Argentine torture centres.

SOCIAL UNREST STIRS MILITARY, POLITICS, LABOR

Armed Forces Affected

PY271440 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2246 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] La Paz, 26 Jan (EFE) -- According to a doc ment drawn up by the team of political analysts of the "National Security Council")CONASE), BOlivia's political crisis and the alleged sectarian intervention in the higher military echelons has created unrest within the Armed Forces.

The document, which was published by the daily PRESENCIA, points out that in addition to the confrontations between the executive and legislative branches "some developments are taking place within the Armed Forces that could lead to a crisis."

It then goes on to point out that the political and social problems that affect the country "are perceived by the Armed Forces" and that "some developments had allegedly affected the institutionalist tendency that has prevailed within the Armed Forces since the democratic process was reinstated."

The document also notes that another cause of concern for the Bolivian officers is "the discovery of a plan drawn up by leaders of one of the governing parties for the training of paramilitary groups in the use of arms to carry out acts of sabotage and kidnappings."

The CONASE report points out that the unrest in military circles is caused by the existance of alarming rumors to which the higher military echelons have not taken any preventive countermeasures. According to the document, this has caused discontent in the Armed Forces. The document then charges that the Armed Forces order of assignments and military promotions have been reviewed and, in some cases, modified by political groups linked to President Hernan Silez Zuazo.

The document states that "there is a sizeable group of officers aware that the higher echelons are not defending the Armed Forces adequately."

General Alfredo Villarroel, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, for his part, said he was certain that peace prevails within the military institutions and that the "political problems should be solved by the politicians."

The CONASE document has been published at a time when Bolivia is facing a serious political and economic crisis in addition to a workers' hunger strike to protest against President Siles Zuazo's government and harsh congressional criticisms of the executive branch.

Congress Condemns Siles

PY271410 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1100 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] The National Corgress, after meeting for more than 4 hours without the necessary quorum after the representatives of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left and Bolivian Communist Party walked out, last night decided to condemn the executive branch for having recently ratified 80 percent of its cabinet members who had been previously criticized by the senate.

The session, that started at 1655, was the continuation of the session that had been suspended on Wednesday and was organized by the presidency of the Congress at the request of the Chamber of Deputies to analyze the conflict regarding the ratification of criticized ministers.

The congressional resolution terms the behavior of the president of the nation as anti-constitutional and autocratic, and asserts that such behavior threatens the democratic process. It also regrets the executive branch's incapacity to solve the national problems.

Warning of 'Political Disaster'

PY271305 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1100 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Excerpt] According to Information Minister Mario Rueda Pena, the workers' demands for a salary increase will lead the country to a political disaster. The minister pointed out that the political disaster will mainly affect the workers that contributed with blood and tears to the reinstatement of the democratic process in October 1982. The following are the minister's statements to the local media:

[Begin Rueda recording] The only ones to be affected, or better said, the ones to be most affected by this disaster, will be the workers themselves, who have shed so much blood, suffered so much anguish, and made such a sacrifice for this return to constitutional, democratic normalcy [words indistinct] full enforcement of their labor and human rights [end recording]

The minister also denied the existance of social unrest alleged in a spurious report attributed to the CIC [Center for Information and Control].

Unions Propose General Strike

PY272350 Paris AFP in Spanish 1658 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] La Paz, 27 Jan (AFP) -- While hundreds of Bolivian labor leaders were continuing their hunger strike throughout the country today, the social tension was aggravated by labor demonstrations, and it is probable that the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB) will declare an indefinite general strike to obtain a minimum wage with an escalator clause.

Although the climate for negotiations improved after the government agreed to increase salaries by 57 percent, retroactive to December 1983, the workers' protest demonstrations became more frequent and the number of hunger strikers increased.

The COB today will hold a crucial meeting during which it will establish its position on the dramatic political-social situation. Many labor unions are asking that an indefinite general strike he declared as a pressure tactic to obtain the immediate implementation of a minimum wage of over $300, plus an escalator clause tied to the consumer price index.

President Hernam Siles Zuazo, who has been governing for 15 months, is facing the most serious political-social conflict since taking office. Last night, the National Congress, dominated by the opposition, approved a resolution condemning the president, who was accused of exercising autocratic, anticonstitutional power.

Private businessmen have decreed the resistance of their sector to the economic measures that the government may approve in order to solve the serious labor conflict. The position of the business sector will be set next Monday at a special congress to be held in a state of emergency, declared by the sector.

While the hunger strike is spreading and labor demonstrations are being held, the COB and the government economic team are continuing their intensive negotiations.

Cabinet Supports Siles

PY280221 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Text] Here is the latest news: Right now Information Minister Rueda Pena is being contacted by Radio Panamericana through our correspondent (Jaime Siles).

[Begin (Siles) replay] This is the Radio Panamericana mobile unit from the Government Palace. In the past few hours, the national government has issued an important statement, to be read by Information Minister Rueda Pena, on the present situation in the country. Here are the information minister's words in this regard:

This is really a statement that was approved by the cabinet in a meeting held today through which the cabinet expresses its support for President Hernan Siles Zuazo regarding the congressional resolution that condemned his administration. The statement reads as follows:

La Paz, 27 January 1984

To His Excellency, Hernan Siles Zuazo,

Constitutional President of Bolivia

Your Excellency:

In yesterday's session, the congressional opposition bloc approved a resolution that is not in keeping with the congressional duties established by the Constitution.

The public is justifiably concerned over the abnormal circumstances that surrounded the approval of this resolution, such as the holding of a congressional session for the discussion of an issue that was not on the agenda; the censure of the president of the Republic, which is not authorized or provided for in the Constitution; the censure of the cabinet; the charges issued by both legislative chambers; the censure of presidency and the cabinet without a previous interpellation; [words indistinct] breaking regulations by denying UDP [People's Democratic Union] representatives and other independent political sectors the right to speak; and casting a vote without the required quorum in Chamber of Deputies are aggravated by the obviously false charges on which the censure is based.

Moreover, the attitude of the congressional majority is not in keeping with the Constitution since the censure of a chief of state is not provided for in any part of the Constitution.

The aforementioned flagrant violations of congressional regulations, in addition to the implementation of an uncalled for censure proceedure, reduce the legitimacy and seriousness [words indistinct] to the opposition's position regarding the legitimacy of the mandate that the people granted his excellency in three consecutive elections.

The sensible majority of the people are aware of the deep democratic spirit and the deep respect for political union and human rights that have characterized the 15 months of his excellency's administration.

The fact that there are no political prisoners and that dialogue is a method for solving social conflicts along with the levels of popular participation in state enterprises and the complete freedom of the press and of opinion that prevails in the country make the charges raised by the congressional majority into reckless statements issued by sectarian political bitterness and emotion.

We were shocked by the fact that the congressional resolution was signed by many, who in the recent past, had deprived the people of all these rights, suppressed the freedom of the press, violated human rights, and punished the labor movement by intervening unions and implementing massive dismissals.

In view of this, Mr President, and in keeping with our conscience and loyalty, we believe it is our duty and our political responsibility to express to you our complete support, since we believe this congressional declaration is illegal, unconstitutional, and absolutely unjust.

The democratic process that has meant so much sacrifice to the Bolivian people and in which you participated activety, is in keeping with a proram based on national interests

We take this opportunity to reassert to your excellency our respect and deep appreciation.

Jose Ortiz Mercado, foreign minister; Federico Alvarez Plata, interior minister, Manuel Cardenas, defense minister; Fernando Baptista, finance minister, Roberto Jordan Pando, planning and coordination minister; Oscar Bonifaz, industry, commerce and tourism minister; Alcides Alvarado, education minister; Hernando Poppe Martinez, transport and communications minister; Javier Torres, social welfare and health minister; Horst Grede Lopez, labor and labor development minister; Carlos Carvajal, mining and metallurgy minister; Jorge Medina, agriculture and campesino affairs minister; Canlos Jorge Miranda; energy and hydrocarbons minister; Antonio Arnez, air force minister; Mario Rueda Pena, information minister; and Joege Agreda, minister secretary general; and Benjamin Miguel Harb; minister secretary general of the presidency. [end relay]

Mineworkers Accept Pay Hike

PY281555 Paris AFP in Spnaish 1459 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Excerpts] La Paz, 28 Jan (AFP) -- It was reported in La Paz today that President Hernan Siles Zuazo's Bolivian Government has virtually staved off a dramatic hunger strike which, in less than 1 week threatened the stability of his government, by convincing the mine-workers to accept the official salary increase proposal.

Contrary to the prevailing climate of unrest, the national assembly of the Trade Union Federation of Bolivian Mineworkers (FSTMB), the powerful ganization heading the Bolivian mineworkers movement, has decided to postpone the demand for the immediate implementation of the minimum wage with an escalator scale.

The decision of the mineworkers will be announced today to the COB [Bolivian Labor Federation] National Assembly, and it will probably become the guideline for the whole labor movement. The wave of labor protests was about to lead to an indefinite general strike, but the president's prompt intervention gave positive results.

When the labor conflict is solved, the government will still have to face open resistance from the influential Private Businessmen's Confederation, which opposes the new economic measures. The businessmen announced in advance that they would not accept the measures adopted by the government to meet the COB demands.

COB Meets on Hunger Strike

PY281755 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Excerpt] Right now the extraordinary national meeting being held by the Bolivian Labor Confederation [COB] is deciding whether the hunger strike being staged by the Bolivian workers will continue or whether it will be lifted immediately. Let us recall that the government invited the COB mediating commission to hold talks this afternoon seeking the final decisions regarding the government-workers conflict.

SILES ZUAZO RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR GLUJOV

PY281320 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1100 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Text] President Hernan Siles Zuazo has discussed national and international issues, especially those regarding world peace, with Soviet Ambassador Arcadi Glujov. The Soviet ambassador met with the Bolivian president on Friday morning during a courtesy visit to the presidential office.

As he was leaving Government House, the Soviet ambassador said that they had discussed the Soviet lines of cooperation granted to Bolivia, especially in the economic field. Glujov stated that according to the decisions reached at the second meeting of the USSR-Bolivian Cooperation Committee, held in Santa Cruz last year, his government could expand the lines of cooperation to the Bolivian Government and people. The ambassador ended by stating his concern for the democratic future of the country.

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS PARAGUAYAN COUNTERPART

PY281410 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0230 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Relay from Brasilia by Carlos Rodrigues]

[Excerpt] The first turbine of the Itaipu hydroelectric dam will start operating in February. Paraguayan Foreign Minister Carlos Saldivar and his Brazilian counterpart, Saraiva Guerreiro, and General Costa Cavalcanti, president of the Itaipu Binational Enterprise, met here in Brasilia to review the Itaipu project timetable.

During the brief visit to Brasilia, Carlos Saldivar said that he had only discussed this issue and denied that he had discussed with Brazilian authorities the need to review the conditions initially established by the two countries for the sale to Brazil of surplus energy that Paraguay will have once the dam is fully operational.

Costa Cavalcanti, on his part, announced that the first Itaipu turbine will be installed in February and that it will yield 700,000 kw of energy all of which will be destined for Paraguay. He then stated that another two or three turbines will become operational during the last 3 months of 1984. The energy to be produced by these last turbines will be distributed between Paraguay and Brazil.

EDITORIAL EXAMINES PAPAL MEDIATION ON BEAGLE

PY271510 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 24 Jan 84 p 10

[Editorial: "Great Dialogues"]

[Excerpts] Through a competent mediation undertaken by the Vatican, Argentina and Chile have finally narrowed down their differences to a point that it is now possible to foresee a final solution for the thorny Beagle question. As is known, the question is an old one, and it does not involve merely the demarcation of borders on the continent's frozen south, but it has also to do with interests resulting from the projection of these borderlines.

The Vatican mediation to avert a clash over the Beagle question was providential because it halted the belligerent evolution of the crisis, and bought time until the circumstances could change. There was the Falklands war, however. But this war averted another one which would have certainly been more violent, more cruel, and more harmful for the continental balance, because it would have involved neighboring countries.

The final word on the question has not been said. In fact almost everything is still to be decided. But passions have cooled off, and Argentina now has a government that is determined to change the disastrous political standards that were established by the military juntas.

This success of Pope John Paul II reminds us that the Vatican has just embarked on another, infinitely greater diplomatic effort: improving the conditions for dialogue between the two superpowers, a dialogue which is at this time blocked by strong mutual resentment. To this end, a special envoy of the pope was present at the European Security Conference in Stockholm, making explicit the Vatican's intention to take steps in that direction.

The Vatican has a long tradition of relations with the East European governments, relations many times developed in the most adverse conditions, to deal with life or death questions. The incumbent pope, from circumstances which can only be considered as providential, is a man from Eastern Europe who came from the communist world to play a highly relevant role in the Western world. That he is a good politician has been demonstrated by the style of relations between the church and the state in Poland. At Stockholm, the pope's representative with superb ability started to make an opening for dialogue through Hungary, a "successful" country of Eastern Europe where the tension between the two superpowers also causes discomfort and concern.

Any prediction will be premature. But could not part of the tension which keeps the world in suspense be healthily drained through that privileged channel?

RALLY IN FAVOR OF DIRECT ELECTIONS DRAWS 30,000

PY281405 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0230 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Relay from Olinda]

[Excerpt] Right now about 30,000 supporters of Teotoni Vilela's movement in favor of direct elections are holding a massive meeting at the Largo do Amparo in Olinda, near Recife.

Representative personalities of the Brazilian political sphere, such as Minas Gerais Governor Tancredo Neves; Ulisses Guimaraes, deputy and national president of the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party [PMDB]; Luis Inacio da Silva, Lula, president of the Workers Party [PT]; (Dodel de Andrade), president of the PMDB [as heard]; Sao Paulo Governor Franco Montoro; and Sao Paulo Mayor Mario Covas are attending the rally.

Notably absent from this demonstration in favor of direct elections for president of the Republic is Rio de Janeiro Governor Leonel Brizola, who canceled his trip to Recife on a very unconvincing excuse.

SIGNING OF $6.5-BILLION 'JUMBO LOAN' ANNOUNCED

PY281826 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 27 Jan 84 p 19

[By Regis Nestrovski]

[Text] New York -- Alfonso Celso Pastore, president of the Central Bank of Brazil, and William Rhodes, head of the advisory commission for the Brazilian foreign debt, yesterday officially announced the signing of the $6.5 billion jumbo loan that Brazil has been negotiating with the international banking sector.

The package to refinance the 1983-84 Brazilian foreign debt, for a total sum of $28.3 billion -- of which the jumbo loan forms part -- will be signed today at 0930 at the Pierre Hotel by Pastore, Finance Minister Ernane Galveas, and Planning Minister Delfim Netto. Rhodes (of the Citibank), Guy Huntrods, and Leighton Coleman -- all of them members of the advisory commission -- will sign on behalf of the creditors. The signing of the jumbo loan for Brazil -- the largest bank loan in world history -- will take 2 or 3 days since it involves 670 banks.

According to the official note issued yesterday, the four projects of Phase 2 of the renegotiation "met the requirements." In addition to the jumbo loan, Brazil has obtained $10.3 billion in commerical credit lines, $6 billion in inter-bank credits and the approval to "reschedule" its 1984 foreign debt that amounts to $5.5 billion.

During an interview with O GLOBO, Minister Deflim Netto praised the development of the Brazilian negotiations. "This is our best alternative, any other would be much more costly and would take much more time. Brazil is finding a way out in every field. In the oil field we will be producing 500,000 barrels per day by the end of the year and the production of alcohol and coal will also increase. However, we still need decent interest rates, that is, lower rates and I haven't sensed a favorable atmosphere in that regard here."

Delfim's predictions for the country's economy this year are very optimistic. "Phase 2 of the renegotiation will have a positive impact in our foreign currency accounts. The four projects of this phase have been arranged -- project three (commercial credits) as well as project four (inter-bank credits). Brazil will again grow only slowly and the private sector will increase its imports by 15 percent this year."

However, the minister did not want to forecast what the inflation rate would be this year and termed as merely "accidental" the fact that products such as oranges will be expunged in calculating the inflation rate.

When was asked whether the opposition had suggested any alternative to solve the problem of the country's foreign debt and the economic crisis, Delfim stated: "No, unfortunately. The proposals that were made were very superficial, typical of someone that does not have the responsibility of administrating the country. This is a negative stance. Brazil is not responsible for foreign problems. The jumbo loan is the result of a consensus of opinion."

The minister declined comment on the almost $60 billion that the country will pay during the coming five years in interest rates, while the principle of the foreign debt will continue to amount to approximately $95 billion. "In addition to the total foreign debt are the interest rates. An extension of the amortization of the foreign debt has not been negotiated, but we will have more resources to meet our needs. However, we will not grow as in the past; the growth rates will be much slower. Our current efforts seek to reduce the deficit in our current account from $14 billion to $7 billion. Delfim also refused to comment on the social impact of the economic restrictions to be implemented during the coming months.

MINISTER ASKS BUSINESSMEN TO REDUCE PROFITS

PY280201 Brazilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Excerpt] Industry Minister Camilo Penna has asked businessmen to reduce their profits. After attending a meeting held by the SUDENE [Superintendency for Development of the Northeast] executive council in Recife, Minister Penna asked businessmen not to increase prices and, if possible, even to temporarily forego profits.

The minister launched his appeal in the hope that it may contribute to achieving a clear decline in inflation in February and March. Renna said he did not expect businessmen to incur losses but, if possible, to reduce their profits or even to forego them for 1 or 2 months. The minister believes that everything will be made easier if inflation drops.

GDR OFFICIAL REVIEWS BILATERAL TRADE, FINANCING

PY271130 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 22 Jan 84 p 38

[Text] Bergholz Gunter, commercial adviser to the GDR Embassy in Brazil, has said that the system of clearing facilities offers the best course for bilateral exchange "in a world of complex multilateral relations." He believes that clearing agreements favor the two countries involved.

He cites as an example the Brazilian-GDR exchange of 1983, which grew 35 percent in that year. GDR exports to Brazil amounted to approximately $90 million. The main exported items were potassium chloride and other raw materials "that Brazil needs for keeping its economy going" and capital goods. "The law whereby purchases of locally manufactured equipment are given priority has always been respected." The GDR imported merchandise from Brazil totalling $200 million, especially such basic products as coffee, cocoa liqueur, soybean flour, and textiles.

One of the basic rules on clearing is the amount of the trade balance between the two contracting countries. In order to obtain this balance the GDR, at the request of the Brazilian Government, purchased, with cash (in dollars), sulphur, ammonia, rice, and corn from third countries and resold them to Brazil through the clearing system. Thus, Brazil avoided using foreign exchange and stocked itself with products that are fundamental for its internal economy.

As these three-sided operations were not sufficient to balance trade between the two countries, the GDR also paid Brazil $35 million, an amount equivalent to that needed to close the jumbo loan of $6.5 million that the country has been negotiating with its international creditors since December 1983, under the coordination of the IMF.

The clearing between Brazil and the GDR is on a basis of two for one. In other words, for each dollar that it pays for imports from the GDR it exports $2 worth. The difference is covered by the three-sided operations and by the GDR's paying Brazil in foreign exchange. This is a good deal for the country, and this fact is acknowledged by Carlos Viacava, who intends to expand it.

And this will occur during the current year. GDR Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Werner Hanold [as published] visited Brasilia in December 1983 to discuss the overall rules for 1984 at a time when there is a good chance that the trade between the two countries will increase by 50 percent when compared to the 1983 figures, amounting to $450 million. Brazil will then be buying $150 million worth of merchandise, and exporting $300 million. The difference will be covered mainly by three-sided operations for a total of $150 million, involving merchandise bought at international market prices at the request of Cacex.

Hanold, who is due to return to Brazil soon, recalled that the GDR supplies Brazil with 40 to 50 percent of the potassium chloride that this country needs for manufacturing fertilizer (730,000 tons in 1983): "In the past, Brazil imported from Canada, the United States, and other countries, and paid with convertible currency. Now Brazil can pay with its products when buying from the GDR."

In the case of cranes, referred to in an interview granted by the president of PETROBRAS and included elsewhere in this issue, a new aspect of bilateral industrial cooperation has been put into effect, an aspect that must be developed further.

Some parts of the cranes were manufactured in the GDR. The rest, approximately 50 percent, will be manufactured in Brazil. Of this 50 percent, 92 percent will be manufactured by the Brazilian industry, and the remaining 8 percent will require GDR participation. "That is," Hanold remarked, "we provide the know-how and the technical specifications so that the cranes can be built in Brazil."

According to Hanold, "there are now new prospects in the area of industrial cooperation, which we deem to be very important. Nowadays the question is not merely buying and selling; it is also necessary to cooperate. Progress has been achieved in this area and new measures have been adopted during the last meeting of the Brazilian-GDR Joint Commission. Cooperation has been arranged not only for the construction of port cranes but also for manufacturing optical glass. In this regard, an agreement was signed by the Brazilian Education and Culture Ministry and the Carl Zeiss Jena Company. Under the terms of this agreement, the GDR company Sket will be transferring technology and vitrification units will be built in Brazil with the help of our technology. An agreement dealing with motorcycle and agricultural machine building and with photographic equipment assembly was signed in July 1983."

KING GEORGE ISLAND SITE OF FIRST ANTARCTIC BASE

PY271330 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 26 Jan 84 p 7

[By correspondent Hermano Henning]

[Excerpt] King George Island -- The site of the first Brazilian scientific station in the Antarctic has been chosen. A few hours after the vessel "Barao do Teffe" dropped anchor on the Admiral Bay yesterday morning, in the middle of the eastern coast of King George Island of the Antarctic peninsula, a commission composed of the expedition chief, Fernando Araujo, the future station commander, Edison Martins, and the commander of the "Barao de Teffe," Paulo Cezar Andriao, decided that the Brazilian scientific base will be set up at a site well inside the bay, in an inlet where a British base was located until it was abandoned in 1949.

BRIEFS

TRADE FIGURES WITH ECUADOR -- The trade balance between Brazil and Ecuador has been reversed over the past 2 years. In 1982, Brazilian exports totaled $55.2 million and Brazilian imports totaled $165.1 million, while in 1983 Brazilian exports (chiefly equipment and raw materials) totaled $88.5 million and Brazilian imports (80 percent oil) dropped to $69.1 million. [Excerpt] [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 7 Jan 84 p 24 PY]

TEN MILLION UNEMPLOYED -- At the end of 1983 there were 10 million unemployed in Brazil, which means that in an economically active population of 45 million people, 22 percent are unemployed and underemployed, according to a SEPLAN [Secretariat of Planning] survey. [Excerpt] [Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 8 Jan 84 p 1 PY]

TRADE BALANCE SURPLUS -- The Brazilian trade balance surplus in 1983 totaled $6,491,000, surpassing the $6.3-billion goal anticipated by the IMF. Exports totaled $24,899,000,000 (an 8.55 percent increase) and imports totaled $15,408,000,000 (a 20.57 percent drop), reported CACEX [Foreign Trade Department] Director Carlos Viacava. [Excerpt] [Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 6 Jan 84 p 17 PY]

U.S. CONGRATULATIONS ON AGREEMENT WITH ARGENTINA

PY271150 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] The U.S. Government has expressed its satisfaction over the signing of the peace and friendship declaration that has been signed between Chile and Argentina. The State Department spokesman has indicated his hope that it will serve as an example for the rest of the world and not only for this hemisphere. At the same time he also congratulated the Buenos Aires and Santiago governments on the signing of the agreement, pointing out that the mediators worked skillfully and responsibly.

REPORTAGE ON FOREIGN MINISTER'S VATICAN JOURNEY

Speech at Signing Ceremony

PY271755 Santiago LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 24 Jan 84 p 5

[Text] Vatican City, 23 Jan (ANSA) -- The following is the complete text of the speech delivered by Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle when the "Declaration of Peace and Friendship" was signed with Argentina at the Holy See:

"We have listened with deep interest and emotion to the wise words spoken by Your Eminence, and we fully agree with them. They express a deep desire for peace and point out adequate guidelines for the success of the mediation.

"A dispute, which at an ill-fated time threatened the peaceful coexistence between two fraternal and neighboring countries, is drawing near to its final solution. The ideas and suggestions which his holiness and his distinguished assistants provided during a long period of patient effort now begin to ripen and bear fruit. This is well expressed by Your Eminence when stressing that 'the parties are drawing significantly nearer in their positions to the proposal made to them by the illustrious mediator on 12 December 1980.'

"Now, in this conclusive stage of the mediation, it is more imperative than ever to do all that is necessary to arrive at a final treaty which guarantees peace with absolute clarity under the conditions set forth in the papal proposal, and which contains the definitive solution to the dispute in the south, a treaty whose faithful execution should remain under the protection of the Holy See.

"We fervently desire that such a treaty be endorsed through the visit of his holiness to Chile and Argentina, a visit for which both nations look with anticipation.

"Our nations trust that we will achieve positive results of great scope. The enlightened guidance of the holy father, who impels us and gives us the will to continue, is a guarantee that that trust will not be frustrated.

"The success of our common task demands that we strive to maintain between the parties a climate of sincere and mutual trust and understanding, without letting ourselves be turned away from our road by those who may try to spread mistrust or to somehow lessen the vigor of the noble task of peace in which we are engaged. The work in this task is done not only for here and now, but also for history, as Your Eminence has so truly stated.

"It is difficult, Your Eminence, to catch the feelings which fill us in a few phrases. But Your Eminence may rest assured that the Chilean delegation will continue to give its most determined and loyal cooperation in the task which has been given a new stimulus today.

"It only remains for me to express again, through you, our gratitude to his holiness for the valuable help that he is giving us in the interests of peace and harmony between Chile and Argentina.

"Our thanks also go to your Most Reverend Eminence, to His Excellency Monsignor Gabriel Montalvo, and to Monsignor Faustino Sainz, your unselfish coworkers.

"And, in our deeply felt memory of His Eminence Cardinal Antonio Samore, we pray to the Supreme King of Peace: Give him, Lord, eternal rest and may the perpetual light shine on him."

Returns 'Optimistic'

PY280128 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle has returned from Rome very optimistic. Upon his arrival at Comodoro Merino Benitez Airport, the foreign minister said that the result of his stay in Rome has been very positive. During his stay in Rome he and his Argentine colleague Dante Caputo signed a peace declaration.

Del Valle said that he expected the southern border dispute to be solved soon in view of the good will shown by the Argentines.

[Begin del Valle recording] I am very optimistic that the issue with Argentina will soon be solved. I believe that the Argentine delegation and the Argentine foreign minister want to achieve a prompt solution to this problem. [end recording]

Regarding his meeting with Pope John Paul II, the foreign minister said he would first have to inform the president on this matter. He said that he is scheduled to meet with the president on Monday.

About the Apostolic Nunciature issue, the foreign minister confirmed that the apostolic nuncio had requested safe conduct papers for the four terrorists who have sought refuge at the nunciature in Santiago. He added that the Interior and Justice Ministries are studying the case and are trying to find a solution to this problem.

PINOCHET TO DEDICATE VILLAGE ON ANTARCTICA

PY262348 Paris AFP in Spanish 1331 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Santiago, 26 Jan (AFP) -- Chilean President Augusto Pinochet will go to the Antarctic on 26 February to dedicate the first village built by his country on that icy continent, it was officially announced today in Santiago.

The village is located near Marsch Base, on King George Island, facing the O'Higgins (Palmer) Peninsula. The first inhabitants of this village will be the wives and children of six members of the Air Force who are currently engaged in an effort to penetrate the polar cap, which covers 1.2 million square kilometers and which Chile claims for itself.

These families, which include five children and a baby, will go to the village, baptized Las Estrellas, next month. The Air Force has reported that the village will be enlarged in the near future until 20 hourses are completed. It has been reported that the first six houses Pinochet will dedicate cover between 85 and 100 square meters.

INTERIOR MINISTER ON 'EXTREMISTS' AT NUNCIATURE

PY271415 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Chile does not need to invoke any international norms in order to know what to do in the case of the extremists at the nunciature. This has been said by Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa in reference to the legal situation of the members of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) who are at the Apostolic Nunciature.

Minister Jarpa said of the case: I do not believe that there is any international legislation for this case, except the agreements that may exist between governments.

He concluded by saying that Chile has its diplomatic norms and traditions including the concept of respect for human rights and the respect that is due to foreign diplomatic missions, so it will know what to do without any need to invoke international norms.

FORMER CONGRESSMAN TO HEAD ADVISORY COMMITTEE

PY262009 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1615 GMT 25 Jan 84

[Text] The official bulletin today published decree 1,535 appointing (Mario Arnelo Romo), former congressmen for the National Party, as coordinator of the Central Committee, an organization that advises the chief of state on various matters. The decree, released by the Interior Ministry, says that the coordinator will have the responsibility of implementing actions and proposals under his jurisdiction. The decree adds that the government's goal is to project an image of Chile based on the basic principles announced by General Pinochet in his speech on 11 September 1983.

(Arnelo) will advise Gen Pinochet on studies aimed at preparing, perfecting, and harmonizing a national project for defending and promoting Chilean culture and for supporting and giving impulse to scientific and technological development in addition to preserving the environment and natural resources. He will also prepare projects for the development of the various regions of the country and project a new image of the country abroad.

In order to fulfill his tasks, (Mario Arnelo) will establish the necessary links with the various ministries and their departments which will provide the required cooperation particularly in the areas of information, professional, and technical support.

AD HOLDS DEMONSTRATION IN PUERTO MONTT

PY282249 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1615 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Excerpts] According to observers of the southern zone of the country, the demonstration held by the Democratic Alliance [AD] in Puerto Montt was attended by thousands of people. Our correspondent Jorge Perez Sanchez has more details on this demonstration, which is part of the AD summer program.

[Begin relay] This is a report from Jorge Perez Sanchez, correspondent for Radio Estrella del Mar in Puerto Montt, for Radio Cooperativa. The AD held a massive rally yesterday afternoon in (Antigue) Province with the participation of national leaders Mario Carpe, (Luis Fernando Luengo) of the Radical Party, Ricardo Lagos of the Socialist Party, Jorge Lavanderos of the Christian Democratic Party, and Marcelo Contreras of the United Popular Action Movement-Workers and Peasants Faction.

Ricardo Lagos demanded that Finance Minister Carlos Caceres and Central Bank President Hernan Felipe Errazuriz disclosed the documents that they signed in New York. Lagos added that, since 2 months had passed without an answer to this request, he was telling the people that these two government officials signed the documents to alleviate the debts of the Bank of Chile, the Bank of Santiago, and of a former minister who is in jail. Lagos went on to say that once democracy is restored: We are going to review the military expenditures of the last 10 years, expenditures which have multiplied five times.

There were some disturbances in down town Puerto Montt at the conclusion of the rally. Two people were arrested. This has been a report by Jorge Perez Sanchez from Puerto Montt. [end relay]

BOMBS EXPLODE AT SANTIAGO ELECTRICAL FACILITIES

PY271515 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1136 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 27 Jan (EFE) -- Six attacks against electrical transformers were carried out this morning in various sectors of the capital. The explosions, which came in sequence beginning at 0600 (0900 GMT), caused no serious damage, exception for one of the attacks in which the pole holding the transformer fell and caused an electrical outage. The other fire explosions, all low powered did not affect the electrical installations, all of them in outlying neighborhoods.

CORRECTION TO POLICE DISPERSE UNAUTHORIZED RALLY

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Police Disperse Unauthorized Rally in Santiago" in the 25 January Latin America DAILY REPORT, page E 1, first paragraph, line one:

[Text] Santiago, 24 Jan (AFP)... (correcting processing indicator from "Excerpt" to " "Text")

BRIEFS

WEAPONS EXHIBITED IN JORDAN -- Chilean made war material was exhibited in Amman during an international arms exhibition dedicated to the Middle East countries. Upon his return to Chile, Daniel Prieto Vial, international commercial manager of the firm Cardoen, said that after the exhibition he had visited Egypt, India, and Thailand, countries that he described as potential customers. Regarding the exhibited material, Prieto Vial said that it included cluster bombs, antitank mines, grenades, and scale models of the medium-size armored vehicle manufactured by Cardoen's defense division. The multiple armored vehicle "Alacran-Scorpion" was also among the exhibits. On prices, he said that they were between 30 and 45 percent lower than those of other firms. [Summary] [Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 8 Jan 84 p C 3 PY]

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON KISSINGER REPORT

PA281641 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo today announced that new meetings of the Contadora Group and the Central American foreign ministers will be held in staggered fashion in late January, mid-February, and early March.

The first (?sessions) of the technical working group will take place on 31 January and 1-2 February. They will be charged with preparing the report for the regional conference of Central American foreign ministers on the Group's response to the Kissinger report.

The Contadora ministers will meet in mid-March to receive the reports prepared by the various commissions and to plan a regional conference with the Central American foreign ministers. According to Lloreda Caicedo, his position on the Kissinger report is partly positive, partly negative.

[Begin Lloreda Caicedo recording] I have tried to adopt a very objective position on the Kissinger report, seeing both the good and bad in it. I think there are certain good aspects, such as the deeper U.S. commitment to use its huge resources for Central America's socioeconomic development. However, there are certain political aspects with which we do not agree, certain conditions set, such as the insistence on leaving open the option of a military solution in the event other solutions fail. In other words, certain views differ with Colombia's policy and the Contadora view.

However, unlike certain other sectors, I would not dare completely disqualify this report. I think it is a serious report and some of its aspects might help solve the problems in Central America. I am worried, however, about the connection made between these measures and certain political aspects which, if omitted, might make this report a much more viable instrument for solving Central America's problems. [end recording]

FARC BLAMED FOR CLASH BETWEEN POLICE, INDIANS

PA271149 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2052 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Bogota, 26 Jan (DPA) -- Four people were killed and 100 wounded in an armed clash between Indians and policemen on a farm near the town of Caloto, north of the Cauca Department, in southwest Colombia.

Police Chief Armando Ramirez blamed the pro-Soviet Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) for provoking an attack that ended in a shootout between the police and occupants of a place known as "Lopez Adentro."

Authorities today identified the dead, all of whom were Indians from that area.

GOVERNMENT ON BEAGLE, PROBLEMS WITH PERU

PA280047 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2356 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Quito, 26 Jan (EFE) -- Today Ecuadoran Foreign Minister Luis Valencia praised the peace agreement signed between Argentina and Chile on the Beagle Channel and expressed the hope that a similar agreement could be reached by Ecuador and Peru. At an impromptu press conference, Valencia expressed the hope that the issue with Peru will also be solved peacefully, using the various means of international law.

When questioned about last week's border incident which resulted in one Ecuadorean killed and another wounded, the foreign minister said that President Osvaldo Hurtado has done everything possible to ensure that the incident is resolved through negotiations and that tensions ease. Valencia added that to date there has been no response to the second Ecuadoran protest note. Meanwhile, Defense Minister General Jorge Arciniegas said that there have been no further border incidents. Such incidents, said the general, take place every January. In 1981, we were on the brink of a new war over the Condor Mountain Range. Ecuador continues to oppose the boundary treaty that was signed with Peru in January 1942, following a bloody war. Peru, however, holds that all border problems were solved by that treaty, although it agrees that there is still an area in the Amazon that has not yet been delineated.

REPORTAGE ON GENERAL, PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

Opposing Parties in Shootout

PA272204 Quito Domestic Service in Spanish 2330 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Guayaquil -- As a result of the vituperative electoral campaign being carried out in Guayaquil by the candidates of the various political parties, shootouts today took place between sympathizers of (Luis Triana) and supporters of Abdala Bucaram, and between party militants from the FRA [Alfarist Radical Front] and the Concentration of Popular Forces [CFP]. Reports have been contradictory, some saying that there were injured. Meanwhile, in the vicinity of the university campus, students took to the streets and threw stones at private vehicles. The first clash took place in the morning. (Luis Triana) and a group of his fellow party members were walking on Pichincha Street toward the bay area when they were intercepted by Abdala Bucaram supporters, who fired on them forcing them to disperse. Friends accompanying the Democratic Party [Partido Democrata] mayoral candidate returned fire, creating confusion and alarm in Guayaquil's downtown area. The attack was apparently a result of insults exchanged by the two political parties. Although not officially confirmed, Democratic Party spokesman reported that one of their members, William Guerrero, was wounded by a shotgun. In a later incident, according to reports, a group of demonstrators led by economist Cecilia Calderon was returning from the southern market, when it was attacked by CFP members who were on the ground floor of their political headquarters. Taking part in the so-called FRA walk were Efren Cherres, a candidate for provincial prefect, and Cecilia Calderon, director of the party, who reported to the media that a CFP member called Efrain Lopez fired the shots. As expected, Averroes Bucaram [CFP leader] blamed FRA members for the incident.

Voting Delayed; Turnout Normal

PA291411 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1341 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Excerpt] Quito, 29 Jan (EFE) -- The Ecuadoran general elections began this morning with minor organizational problems and delays by the voting polls personnel. Voter turnout was normal. Eustorgio Mendoza, president of the Supreme Electoral Board, opened voting at 0630 (1630 GMT) in the presence of President Osvaldo Hurtado and top Congressional and Supreme Court officials.

Voting Suspended in Two Provinces

PA291557 Paris AFP in Spanish 1538 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Text] Quito, 29 Jan (AFP) -- News dispatches claim that the general elections have been suspended in two coastal provinces. In the Province of Los Rios elections were practically suspended because of changes in electoral material, causing serious street disorders. Meanwhile, in the Province of Esmeraldas, the political parties asked the Supreme Electoral Board to suspend the elections because of errors in the distribution of electoral material.

One Dead in Quevedo

PA291622 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1601 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Text] Quito, 29 Jan (EFE) -- According to television Channel 10, one person died today in Quevedo, 236 km from Quito, in the accompanying disorder which resulted from problems in the electoral process. According to the unofficial reports, in the city of Quevedo, Los Rios Province, the voting boards [juntas receptoras de votos] were not installed on time, errors were found in the documents supplied, and some of the required material was missing.

At first the citizens protested verbally, but later they tore up the votes, attacked the board directors and public forces, and staged street demonstrations. Some 61,000 voters were expected to vote in Quevedo, but for the time being the election there has been suspended.

New Dates for Troubled Areas

PA291950 Paris AFP in Spanish 1923 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Text] Quito, 28 Jan (AFP) -- Eustorgio Mendoza Cubillo, president of the Supreme Electoral Board, today confirmed that new elections will be held within 15 days in the two cantons where they were suspended today. In Quevedo canton, in the province of Los Rios, where approximately 50,000 voters are registered, the elections had to be suspended following serious incidents provoked by the lack of electoral materials. Mendoza promised that the incidents would be investigated. However, he stressed that it is a minor problem when compared with the normality with which the elections have proceeded elsewhere in Ecuador. He also said that in El Triunfo, a town near Guayaquil, voting had to be suspended for the same reason. Political leaders in the province of Esmeraldas had asked that voting be suspended in that province because of errors in the distribution of electoral material.

Washington Bonilla, vice president of the Supreme Electoral Board, said that the request was rejected and that elections will be held, with voting continuing until 2200 GMT.

Tribunal Decision on Elections

PA292155 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2118 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Text] Quito, 29 Jan (EFE) -- Calm was restored in Esmeraldas this afternoon in the wake of this morning's disturbances that almost caused the elections to be suspended in the region. The incidents started as soon as the polls opened at 0700 (1200 GMT) because of irregularities in the organizing of the elections. Some political party leaders demanded that the electoral process be suspended throughout the province, which is on the Colombian border, to prevent the citizens' protest from spreading.

The Supreme Electoral Tribunal decided, however, that the elections would not be suspended in any city and reached an agreement with the politicians to have them withdraw their request. It was also learned unofficially that Emerita Quinonez, governor of the province, informed President Osvaldo Hurtado by telephone about the incidents. Hurtado expressed his "concern" over these incidents and other similar ones in Quevedo, Province of Los Rios, according to correspondents of one of the radio stations carrying the electoral information.

Polls Close; Votes Counted

PA292231 Paris AFP in Spanish 2210 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Text] Quito, 29 Jan (AFP) -- After 10 hours of voting, sirens announced the end of voting at 1700 (2200 GMT) this Sunday. The citizens voted on seven [as received] tickets to designate the president and vice president of the republic, national deputies, provincial deputies, prefects, mayors, and collegiate bodies for the provincial and municipal councils. The 12,500 electoral polls throughout the country have begun to count their votes and seal the envelopes that will be sent to the provincial tribunals, except for the votes for president and deputies, which have to be counted by the Supreme Electoral Tribunal.

Manual Counting Begins

PA292241 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2225 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Text] Quito, 29 Jan (DPA) -- The voting process has ended and the unofficial counting of the votes cast today for the nine candidates for the post of president of the republic has begun. At 1700 sharp, Ecuadoran time, the voting process concluded, and the members of the electoral boards began to manually count the votes for president, vice president, legislators, mayors, municipal councilmen, prefects, and provincial councilmen.

The results, to be announced in the coming hours, are unofficial. However, past electoral experience has shown that the official results to be announced by the Supreme Electoral Tribunal in 60 days generally do not vary substantially from those learned on the day of the elections.

Rodrigo Borja Leads

PA300040 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2350 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Excerpt] Quito, 29 Jan (EFE) -- Initial unofficial results on the elections supplied by the Ecuadoran Government and by local radio stations indicate that the Social Democratic candidate has taken the lead.

The electoral information service organized by the government, with thousands of students, newsmen, organizers, and the aid of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal computers, reports that of 1,312 votes counted, 375 are for Rodrigo Borja [Democratic Left-People, Change, and Democracy] and 344 for his conservative rival, Leon Febres Cordero [National Reconstruction Front]. In third place is Angel Duarte, the candidate of the Concentration of Popular Forces (CFP), which won the 1979 elections that took Jaime Roldos to the presidency. The other candidates of the center and Marxist left are far behind the two favorites.

Minister Affirms Electoral Process

PA300215 Quito Domestic Service in Spanish 0123 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Statement by Government Minister Vladimiro Alvarez Grau, given at the Public Information Secretariat in Quito -- live in progress]

[Text] ...on this 29 January. In fact, the Ecuadoran people have proved once more their decision that the country's leaders should be elected by the citizens' sovereign will. The people have come out en masse to exercise their right to vote. Our country has reaffirmed that (?the people have voted for) democracy.

We cannot deny that there have been problems, mistakes, and inconveniences. In fact, the general electoral process has been stopped in some provinces. However, we cannot be swayed by negative circumstances. Quite the contrary, we must seek, within the law, the solution to these problems. Solutions exist, and they must be adopted. The electoral organizations, led by the Supreme Electoral Tribunal and the provincial electoral tribunals, must find these solutions. These organizations must indicate quickly the date when citizens from these provinces will gather and express their will, their decision, regarding those who will lead the country.

In any case, I wish to reaffirm to the Ecuadoran people that a government goal has been achieved. We have expressed our will, in a free and sovereign way, through the vote on 29 January; and the national government will hand over power on 10 August 1984 to whoever is elected through this electoral process. The new government will then assume the responsibility of handing over power in 1988, in a democratic way, to the government elected on that occasion.

I believe that you, the Ecuadoran people, and all the government officials, are fulfilling your duty and will continue to do so, whatever the result, to guarantee and preserve the existence of a democratic system.

Borja Comments on Results, Runoffs

PA300407 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0326 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Excerpt] Quito, 29 Jan (EFE) -- Social Democrat [Democrat Left-People, Change, and Democracy] Rodrigo Borja, who together with Leon Febres Cordero is leading in the presidential elections held today in Ecuador, trusts he can obtain the support of the center-leftists for the runoff elections that are almost taken for granted between the two candidates.

In a statement to newsmen, Borja said the provisional results announced by the government and over television reflect that he and his rival are running "very close."

He said that as the results become known, the difference of 2 to 5 percent (according to the sources) by which Febres Cordero is leading will be reduced. "I will not venture to say who will be in first or second place," the Social Democratic leader added.

However, he considered the holding of a runoff election between Febres Cordero and himself on 6 May certain, and anticipated that he will get the votes of the center-leftists in that election.

The Democratic Party, the "CFP" [Concentration of Popular Forces], the Christian Democrats, and the Alfarist Radical Front, considered centrists, have garnered approximately 1 million of the votes counted, almost 29 percent of the votes.

This means that if Borja's expectations are fulfilled and the electoral trend is maintained, the Social Democrats will obtain an easy victory in May.

Presidential Election Results

PA300355 [Editorial Report] Quito Domestic Service in Spanish at 0333 GMT on 30 January reported the latest unofficial results in the Ecuadoran presidential elections, based on a tally of 1,289,214 votes. The reported results are as follows:

Candidate	Party	Votes
Francisco Huerta Montalvo	Democratic Party	82,417
Angel Augusto Duarte Valverde	Concentration Of Popular Forces (CFP)	138,941
Julio Cesar Trujillo Vasquez	Popular Democracy-Christian Democratic Union	42,029
Leon Febres Cordero Rivadeneira	National Reconstruction Front	333,604
Rene Mauge Mosquera	Broad Front of The Left (FADI)	50,639
Rodrigo Borja Cevallos	Democratic Left-People, Change and Democracy	318,344
Jaime Aspiazu Seminario	Alfarist Radical Front (FRA)	62,265
Jaime Ricaurte Hurtado Gonzalez	Democratic People's Movement	74,205
Manuel Maria Salgado Tamayo	Ecuadoran Socialist Party	8,630
Null		92,351
Blank		82,789

SCHWALB DENIES PAPAL MEDIATION WITH ECUADOR

PY281400 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Fernando Schwalb has termed as groundless reports that Pope John Paul II may act as a mediator in the solution of a presumed border dispute with Ecuador. That absurd possibility has been proposed in Quito by Ecuadoran Foreign Minister Luis Valencia, according to reports from that country.

Regarding the comparison made by the Ecuadoran foreign minister between the Chilean-Argentine dispute and the presumed dispute between Peru and Ecuador, Schwalb stated that the Beagle Channel question is one thing and ours is quite a different problem. He said that the Rio Protocol, which has already been executed, gave a final solution to the controversy, and that it was ratified by Peru and Ecuador and guaranteed by Chile, Argentina, the United States, and Brazil.

82 ARRESTED IN VIOLENT STUDENT RIOTS 26 JAN

PY271455 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Lieutenant General Guillermo Valdivia, interim commander of the Civil Guard, has reported that the losses suffered by the Civil Guard during the violent student riots that shook our capital total 26 injured, several of whom are hospitalized with serious wounds, and serious damage to 12 patrol cars. He also said that 82 people were arrested and will be put at the disposal of the Directorate for State Security and Crimes Against Public Property.

He said that the student who died in Huancayo was found inside the National Unviersity and that the circumstances of his death have not been established yet. He added that there is no proof that he died as a result of a clash with police.

The commanders of the Peruvian Investigative Police (PIP) and the Republican Guard deplore the recent acts of violence in which university students played a leading role. General Julio Nino Rios, commander of the Peruvian Republican Guard, said that the student unrest which took place in Huancayo was part of the Shining Path Communist Party strategy.

In turn, PIP Commander Lieutenant General Rodolfo Ballesteros stated that there are always agitators who wish to create problems for the government by stirring up the students.

INTERNATIONAL TREATY ON NUCLEAR ARMS SIGNED

FL271847 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0350 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] According to the federal government, Mexico has signed the international treaty on the prohibition of the deployment of nuclear arms and other weapons of mass destruction on and under the seabed.

Upon signing the document, approved by the Senate, President Miguel de la Madrid reiterated the need, wherever possible to implement general disarmament in all countries.

The Mexican president stated that the treaty banning the use of the seabed to fire nuclear arms, agreed to by the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, and the United States on 11 February 1971, requires the establishment of worldwide denuclearized zones. He stressed, however, that the document cannot be interpreted as stating that a particular state has the right to deploy weapons of mass destruction on Mexico's continental shelf. In this regard, De la Madrid clearly warned that the Mexican Government reserves the right to verify, inspect, and remove any weapon, structure, installation, device, or military equipment deployed on its continental shelf, including nuclear and other arms of mass destruction.

He recalled that the official position of the Mexican Government at all international forums on nuclear disarmament has been that wherever possible it be general and complete. Regarding this, he emphasized: Although it would be preferable for the Mexican Government to have a treaty that would clearly prohibit the deployment of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction everywhere, it now supports this pact.

ALEGRETT SPEAKS ON REGIONAL ECONOMIES, SOLUTIONS

FL272110 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0021 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 26 Jan (NOTIMEX) -- Sebastian Alegrett, SELA's permanent-secretary, said here today that Latin Americans should understand that at the time of reckoning they can only count on themselves.

At a press conference held at the Foreign Secretariat, the official stressed the need to promote Latin American interregional trade so that the economies of the countries may achieve greater independence.

Alegrett indicated that the fact that Latin American economies depend, in great part, on the dollar, has made them more vulnerable in situations like the present economic crisis. He added that this dependency has had repercussions in regional relations. In this context, he emphasized Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda's proposal to promote a barter system, because in view of the difficulties in trade relations any alternative is positive.

Further on, Alegrett referred to the Central American situation, where, he said, a serious effort must be made to reach a final solution to these problems instead of seeking temporary measures to mitigate them.

Alegrett also said that the Committee of Support for the Social-Economic Development of Central America [Comite de Apoyo al Desarrollo Economico y Social de Centro America -- CADESCA], an organization sponsored by SELA last year, is backed by 18 nations, as well as 3 more which have expressed a desire to join the projects.

He explained that one of the first CADESCA studies, with SELA and ECLA support, was an evaluation of the Central American situation in an effort to produce a brief plan of action.

Asked about the Kissinger commission report, which proposed the formation of an organization similar to CADESCA, Alegrett said that any initiative that tends to overcome Central American problems without political conditions attached is welcome.

He said that, ideally, all efforts should be framed within the Latin American philosophy, but he made it clear initiatives that have come from within Latin American regional organizations do not claim to compete with other efforts.

Alegrett reiterated that Latin America's creditor countries must change their attitude in the renegotiation of the loans so that the nations of this region will not be forced to concentrate all their efforts on repaying them.

VENEZUELA'S HERNANDEZ GRISANTI ON OPEC OIL PRICES

FL272310 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1835 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Mexico City, 27 Jan (NOTIMEX) -- Venezuelan Minister of Energy [-designate] Hernandez Gristani stated today that OPEC will not increase its oil prices during the 2-year period 1984-85. He stressed that at the present time OPEC is striving to stabilize crude prices to avoid a general drop in the price of petroleum products like the one that occurred last year when the producing countries reduced them to $5.00.

Shortly before he returned to Venezuela, Hernandez Gristani stated that during his stay in Mexico City, agreement was reached to consult and exchange information on oil prices, but both Mexico and Venezuela will retain their autonomy and independence to formulate their own oil policies. He thought it most advisable to continue the consultations and exchange of information on oil prices that have been taking place between the two countries.

The Venezuelan minister of energy refused to express an opinion on the possibility that oil prices will go up, saying that we cannot speak about hypotheses because the possibility of a price increase is inexistent. [sentence as received] Prices are stable, he said, despite threats made in mid-1983 in an attempt to drive down the price of crude oil.

Hernandez Grisanti said Venezuelan oil policy does not respond to pressure; it has for a long time been autonomous and absolutely sovereign and independent.

SEPULVEDA GRANTS INTERVIEW TO RENMIN RIBAO

For an "exclusive interview" with Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor by a Beijing RENMIN RIBAO reporter on 16 January and published by the paper on 20 January, see the Western Hemisphere section of the 27 January China DAILY REPORT.

BRIEFS

CULTURAL EXCHANGE WITH UK -- Mexico, 21 Jan (NOTIMEX) -- Great Britain and Mexico have drawn up a program for educational, cultural, and scientific-technical cooperation for the period 1983-86, it was reported today by the Secretariat of Public Education (SEP). Special attention will be given to cooperation in the field of library economy. Among others, programs of artistic education, restoration of buildings and monuments, and exchange of audiovisual materials will be carried out. [Summary] [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2105 GMT 21 Jan 84 FL]

PRESIDENT ON UPCOMING TRIP TO VENEZUELA

PA282234 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1700 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Text] Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella this morning paid a visit to the Public Works Ministry's sports field in Panama City, where a sports festival was being held. The president was accompanied by Public Works Minister Carlos Clement. Afterward, the president made a statement for the press regarding his forthcoming trip to Venezuela to attend the inauguration of President Jaime Lusinchi.

[Begin recording] [De la Espriella] I am going to Caracas Wednesday afternoon for the inauguration of President Jaime Lusinchi. I will return about noon on Friday. I will be accompanied by Foreign Minister Oyden Ortega, Government and Justice Minister Carlos Ozores, and Colonel Diaz, chief of the General Staff.

[Unidentified reporter] What will you be doing in Venezuela, in addition to attending the inauguration?

[De la Espriella] In addition to representing our country at the highest level and thereby recognizing the strengthening of democracy in Venezuela, there will be a meeting of presidents of the area to discuss common problems, principally Central America.

[Reporter] Will you also be discussing a joint uniform economic policy for Latin America?

[De la Espriella] That was discussed in Ecuador, but it will be discussed again. It is a difficult subject. I believe the principal subject will be the strengthening of democracy in Latin America and the problem of solving the Central American conflict by peaceful means.

[Reporter] What about the possible participation of Panama in the Andean Pact?

[De la Espriella] As I said, this is a difficult subject, but Panama is trying to find the right position, always taking into consideration the national interests, the economic, financial, and commercial interests of Panama, to see if there is any way we can adapt to the Andean Pact's market.

[Reporter] What about Latin America's economic situation, with its large debt that endangers some international financial organizations?

[De la Espriella] It also endangers some countries. Well, the huge debt is a reality. When bankers have a good client who is facing difficulties, they talk to him and extend the repayment period because the bank wants to be repaid. The only solution the bankers have for the countries that owe them money is to readjust the loan conditions and stretch them out to give the countries an opportunity to pay.

[Reporter] Mr President, the presence of ETA [Basque Fatherland and Liberty] guerrillas in our country has been criticized, especially because our country is a member of the Contadora Group. What is your opinion?

[De la Espriella] Well, I would say that the presence of the guerrillas is part of the philosophy of the Contadora Group, which seeks peace. France and Spain requested that we accept active members of the ETA into our country, offering them provisional shelter until they are relocated in other Latin American countries. Our government, desiring to help achieve peace anywhere, agreed to give them temporary shelter here. [end recording]

After pointing out that a summit of heads of state of the area may be held soon to speed up the Contadora Group's efforts, the president referred to the Kissinger report on Central America.

[Begin De la Espriella recording] It is not enough. The solution of the political and social problems was left out. Naturally, what he proposes in his report is an [word indistinct] and important element to achieve the others. However, it must be complemented. [end recording]

GENERAL NORIEGA RETURNS FROM COLOMBIAN VISIT

PA281557 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Excerpt] General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander in chief of Panama's Defense Forces, who was on a visit to Bogota, today returned to the country.

Discussion in Bogota Noted

PA271325 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2049 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Bogota, 26 Jan (DPA) -- General Manuel Antonio Noriega Moreno, commander in chief of the Panamanian National Defense Forces, said in Bogota that the Panamanian Government will not cooperate militarily with the United States in a U.S. operation in Central America "because Panama supports the efforts by the Contadora Group to find a peaceful solution to the problem of the region."

The high-ranking Panamanian officer added that the military in his country, Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella, and the Contadora Group "are all identified with the efforts made by General Omar Torrijos Herrera to achieve continental solidarity in favor of the peaceful cause of the Latin American peoples."

Noriega emphasized that the Central American Defense Council, CONDECA will not be used to attack any state. However, he admitted, CONDECA is a military organization that is renewing its belligerent capacity -- "but exclusively to defend the security of countries of the area."

General Noriega Moreno, who described himself as a constitutional and obedient military man, said that the Panamanian armed forces do not foresee "the possibility that the United States will not return the canal to the Panamanians on 31 December 1999."

Noriega Moreno and seven Panamanian National Defense Forces officers are on an official visit to Colombia. Yesterday the commander in chief of the Panamanian National Defense Forces met with Colombian Defense Minister General Gustavo Matamoros D'Costa.

The officer concluded that the armed forces will support the May electoral results which will decide who will be the next Panamanian constitutional president.

BRIEFS

NEW BOLIVIAN AMBASSADOR -- Rolando Roca Aguilera has been appointed Bolivian ambassador to Panama. He is a prominent lawyer. [Summary] [Panama City YA in Spanish 26 Jan 84 PA]

MINING RESEARCH CENTER -- Japan will build a Mineral Research Center in Panama at a cost of $3 million. The center will study means of applying modern technological procedures to local industry. Japan will supply equipment and technical advice to the center. [Summary] [Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 11 Jan 84 p 7 A PA]

BELIZE

CENTRAL BANK REPORTS ECONOMIC STATISTICS

FL252000 Bridgetown CANA in English 1844 GMT 25 Jan 84

[Text] Belmopan, Belize, Jan 25, CANA -- Belize's major exports during the third quarter of last year rebounded from the low levels of the second quarter, according to the Central Bank's latest reports.

The bank said that at the end of July the sugar season closed with record production of 114,278 tons, beating the 1978 high by 724 tons.

"Despite an increase of 8,298 tons over last year, sugar earnings are expected to rise by only 1.5 million dollars (one Bel dollar; 49 cents U.S.)," the bank said.

The report said that with the opening of the lobster season, marine exports rose by over 82 per cent to 372,000 pounds. On 1,015 thousand pounds of marine exports in 1983, 7.6 million dollars has been earned.

It said that by the end of September 1982, 950,000 pounds of marine products were sold abroad for 8.6 million dollars.

"Although banana exports declined during the third quarter, exports of bananas in 1983 (396,836 boxes) and earnings of 2.6 million dollars in 1982," the bank report said. [sentence as received]

The citrus industry remains the second largest agricultural foreign exchange earner, despite a poor performance last year.

Citrus earnings in 1983 amounted to 10.4 million dollars, 3.1 million dollars less than in the corresponding period in 1982. The value of other exports, especially garments, also increased over the quarter.

"Although export earnings in 1983 are above the 1982 levels by 1.1 million dollars, low world prices for primary commodities, particularly sugar, continue to depress the value of exports.

"This quarter's strong export sales combined with a marginal decline in retained imports led to the smallest increase in the balance of trade deficit this year.

"Total retained imports are 12.2 per cent below their level at the end of September 1982. The trade deficit has therefore narrowed from 58.6 million dollars at the close of 1982's third quarter to 38.7 million dollars for the corresponding period of 1983," the bank said.

The bank report said that with the arrival of the second payment for sugar, foreign reserves climbed to a record high of 51.5 million dollars in July.

"...Therefore foreign reserves fell, closing the third quarter at 38.4 million dollars or 11 million dollars lower than June's position. Standing some 15 million dollars above last September's level, foreign reserves are well set for the last quarter's seasonal drawdown in reserves," the bank said.

Picking up from the second quarter, domestic credit rose by 3.6 percent between July and September. However, this growth rate is below the first quarter's 5.0 percent.

The bank said that since December, total credit had risen by 10.3 percent, far below 1982's 27.9 percent growth rate. Similar to the second quarter, public sector credit accounted for the increase in domestic credit.

"With this quarter's 6.1 million dollars increase in credit to the public sector, total claims on the public sector amounted to 68.7 million dollars or 36.1 percent of domestic credit.

"Additional allotments of treasury bills accounted for 5.6 million dollars of this increase, pushing outstanding treasury bills up to 30.4 million dollars," the bank said.

Meanwhile credit to the private sector increased minimally to 111.7 million dollars. Credit shifted away from forestry, manufacturing distribution and commercial fishing into building and construction, public utilities, transportation and personal loans.

The bank said that private sector credit had been weak in 1983, rising by only 3.1 percent; between September and December 1982 private sector credit grew by 15.6 percent.

Deposits at the commercial banks continued to grow albeit at a slower pace during the third quarter. With that quarter's 2.3 percent rise total deposits reached 138.7 million dollars.

"Time deposits experienced the sharpest growth, climbing by 3.1 million dollars to 83.2 million dollars. Savings deposits grew by 11.4 million dollars to 32 million dollars, and demand deposits climbed up minimally to 23.5 million dollars. During 1983, total deposits have increased by 20 percent, in contrast to .9 percent during the same period in 1982," the bank said.

The Central Bank said that with the strong growth in deposits combining with a weak credit demand -- the commercial bank's outstanding loans and advances actually fell in the 1983 third quarter -- the commercial bank's liquidity strengthened.

The commercial bank's strong liquidity was reflected in their holdings of $32.2 million worth of treasury bills and high excess cash at the Central Bank. At the end of September, the commercial bank's excess liquid assets totalled 26.7 million dollars or 19.1 percent.

Over the year, Belize's trade with the rest of the world declined sharply as imports for both domestic consumption and re-export fell off.

With exports just a little above their 1982 level, the balance of trade deficit was 38.7 million dollars at the end of September, in contrast to 58.6 million dollars at the end of September 1982.

Gross imports for the first three quarters of 1983 stood at 154.4 million or 28 percent below their September 1982 level. Imports for domestic consumption amounted to 137.8 million dollars by September, of which an estimated 16.4 percent was for foodstuffs, and 22.6 percent was for oil.

The bank said that re-export trade which pummelled downward with the Mexican devaluation last August has not been revived. Although re-exports did improve in the third quarter, at 16.5 million dollars the re-export trade was 58 million dollars lower than its level of September 1982.

COSTA RICA

PASTORA TO HAND OVER DISARMED ARDE FIGHTERS

PA280017 Paris AFP in Spanish 2329 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] San Jose, 27 Jan (AFP) -- One thousand Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE) fighters will be handed over to the Costa Rican authorities on Saturday at noon by Commander Cero, Eden Pastora, who is responsible for ARDE's military activities. The announcement was made today by Orion Pastora, spokesman for the anti-Sandinist organization.

He said that the decision is "painful" but that it was due to the organization's failure to "massively incorporate fighters" due to a lack of resources. The 1,000 disarmed fighters will be turned over to the Costa Rican authorities "at an unspecified point on the Nicaraguan border" by Commander Pastora himself, the spokesman said.

Arrival of Rebels Reported

PA290412 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Text] According to information released by the Rural Police in San Carlos, only 200 peasants, out of the 1,000 that were reportedly coming to Costa Rica, arrived this afternoon. The report added that it is expected some 500 more will arrive tonight or tomorrow morning; therefore, the Rural Police are on the alert. It was initially reported that 1,000 peasants who had joined the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, would be turned over to Costa Rican officials.

Authorities Withhold Comment

PA290344 Paris AFP in Spanish 0304 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Text] Nicaraguan-Costa Rican border, 28 Jan (AFP) -- Some 200 guerrillas of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE) have crossed the southern border of Nicaragua to take refuge in Costa Rica, an AFP special correspondent has reported to San Jose from the border by radio telephone.

These 200 men, between 15 and [words indistinct], are only the vanguard of a group of 3,000 fighters whom Commander Eden Pastora, who is in charge of ARDE's military activities, has apparently decided to send to Costa Rica because of the lack of foodstuffs and arms, the reporter stated, adding that most of them should cross the border tomorrow, Sunday.

An ARDE spokesman stated in a communique yesterday, Friday, that 1,000 men would take refuge in Costa Rica at Eden Pastora's request.

The Costa Rican authorities have not made any statement regarding the reception reserved for the guerrillas or the status to be given them.

Lack of Resources Cited

PA291428 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1330 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Text] The Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, yesterday turned over to our government some 1,000 unarmed anti-Sandinist rebels, most of them peasants, at the Nicaraguan-Costa Rican border.

ARDE, led by Eden Pastora, the legendary Commander Cero, turned the refugees over in the San Carlos area, 350 km north of this capital, due to the rebels' lack of resources to maintain them. Members of the Costa Rican Red Cross and the police were on hand at San Carlos to meet the 1,000 unarmed former counterrevolutionaries.

PLN SECRETARY GENERAL TO SEEK NOMINATION

PA292335 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Excerpt] The secretary general of the National Liberation Party [PLN] resigned as of today [27 January] to strive for the presidential nomination in the 1986 elections. The minister of public works and transportation will assume the PLN general secretariat. PLN Secretary General Oscar Arias asserted he will defeat Vice President Fait and the president of the Central Bank during the January 1985 convention. A new PLN secretary general will be elected during a plenary meeting on 19 November.

EL SALVADOR

PRESIDENCY REPORTS UPCOMING SHULTZ VISIT

PA290134 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 28 Jan 84 p 47

["Official report" issued by the Salvadoran Presidential Press Office in San Salvador on 27 January]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has accepted an invitation to visit our country during a tour of several countries of the area from 31 January to 8 February 1984.

It will be recalled that last October Mr Shultz had to postopone a visit to El Salvador, and it has been reported that he wants to speak with Salvadoran President Alvaro Magana, Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena, and other leaders of the country.

Our country is now in the midst of a presidential election campaign. The election will be held on 25 March 1984. Therefore, Mr Shultz's visit will provide a first-hand opportunity to discuss matters of common interest to both countries, such as a democratic El Salvador, the strengthening of the state of law, and other topics.

U.S. President Reagan's decision to ask the U.S. Congress for the funds necessary to implement the recommendations of the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America will also be discussed.

Farabundo Marti Comments

PA292003 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] One of the imperialist chiefs, Secretary of State George Shultz, is coming, and the oligarchs have already begun barking and howling upon hearing their master's steps as he enters his house.

The oligarchs, the death squad leaders, the coffee and sugar plantation owners, and the owners of the sugar and coffee mills think that Shultz is coming to tear off their muzzles and remove the chains from their necks so they can furiously attack our people.

Orlando de Sola, Fernando Avila, D'Aubuisson, and others like them are barking, asking their master to free their claws so they can continue with their slaughter, their kidnappings, their tortures, and the disappearances of Salvadoran people.

Only a few days prior to Shultz' arrival in our country, our people already realize fully that the arrival of this imperialist chief, one of Ronald Reagan's right hands, bodes no good. Shultz is coming to reassure both the dictatorship and the oligarchy that the U.S. Government remains willing to do everything in its power to continue sending weapons to the puppet troops of Vides Casanova's Army. In exchange for this, the Gringo government is merely asking that the oligarchs and the military men abstain from stepping up the horrid and spectacular crimes that discredit the Reagan administration internationally.

For Shultz, human rights is an empty term, a deceitful political maneuver intended to conceal his imperialist goal of continuing to intervene directly in El Salvador with his weapons and his dollars.

We repudiate the U.S. military aid to Magana's regime. All the people to oppose the imperialist intervention until victory!

COPREFA REPORTS U.S. CITIZEN KILLED BY FMLN

PA272013 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1500 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Communique issued by the Armed Forces Press Committee in San Salvador; date not given]

[Text] COPREFA, the Armed Forces Press Committee, reports:

U.S. citizen Linda Cancel, 23, was killed yesterday when a group of terrorists fired on a white Chevrolet, Alabama license plate 19HN582, containing the deceased, her husband, and two children -- a boy, 5, and a girl, 1 and 1/2 years old -- on the military route in Las Marias Canton, Jocoro municipality, in the eastern Department of Morazan.

The driver stopped after being attacked. When the rebels approached and realized that the occupants were foreigners, they left the area.

The family of U.S. tourists had entered El Salvador from Guatemala en route to Costa Rica. Since they were transiting El Salvador, a customs policeman in civilian clothing boarded the vehicle when it entered the national territory at the family's request, so that they might cross the isthmus without paying duty on their vehicle or having to unload their baggage for inspection at border customs points.

Mrs Cancel was shot in the chest and died before the group could reach the El Amatillo border post. Two other bullets hit the vehicle, one in a tire and the other in the roof.

In other news, an abortive FMLN ambush of Army units left two terrorists dead. The Army recovered weapons and ammunition. Two days ago a National Guard patrol on the highway to Puerto Abalo was the target of an abortive terrorist ambush near (Hacienda Gualteca), jurisdiction of Jiquilisco, in Usulutan. The ensuing clash lasted approximately 30 minutes and resulted in the deaths of two extremists and the capture of two M-16 rifles with the corresponding ammunition. The Army sustained no casualties.

FMLN Accuses Army

PA280358 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Text] The U.S. Embassy this morning admitted that U.S. citizen Linda Cancel was killed by soldiers belonging to the puppet Army in Las Marias, on the military road in Morazan Department. This afternoon, the embassy tried to deny its own version and has accepted that which was put out by the discredited Armed Forces Press Committee, COPREFA.

U.S. citizen Linda Cancel is thus added to the list of U.S. citizens who have died as victims of the dictatorship's repression in the country, while the puppet regime's judicial system continues to show its inability to solve the crimes committed against the North Americans.

The U.S. Embassy in our country has no moral authority over its people, because it continues to maintain the silence befitting an accomplice on the kidnapping and subsequent disappearance of another U.S. citizen, (Patricia Cuellar), by the repressive forces. In a similar case, in eastern El Salvador, U.S. citizen (Michael Clain) was murdered at a military checkpoint, and those responsible have yet to be punished. On that occasion, the U.S. Embassy also tried unsuccessfully to blame our FMLN for the murder.

ARENA DEPUTY KILLED BY UNIDENTIFIED GUNMEN

PA271607 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1553 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] San Salvador, 27 Jan (ACAN-EFE) -- Ricardo Arnoldo Pohl, Salvadoran deputy of the right-wing Nationalist Republican Alliance (ARENA), was killed in San Salvador this morning, party sources confirmed to ACAN-EFE.

According to the initial reports, the incident occurred in the Miralvalle neighborhood in the western sector of this capital when the deputy, traveling in his vehicle, was intercepted by another vehicle from which three unidentified persons opened fire.

Pohl was the ARENA deputy for the eastern Department of Usulutan. According to eye-witness reports to a local radio station, one of the men who killed him "was disguised as a woman."

FPL Takes Credit

PA282016 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Marcos Aleman telephone report]

[Text] Local and international media today received a communique signed by the leaders of the Clara Elizabeth Ramirez Metropolitan Front of the Popular Liberation Forces, FPL, in which the FPL takes credit for yesterday's assassination of 35-year-old Deputy Ricardo Arnoldo Pohl.

The communique says in part that yesterday at 0830 special forces of the FPL's Clara Elizabeth Ramirez Metropolitan Front executed Deputy Ricardo Arnoldo Pohl because he was a member of what they describe as one of the most reactionary parties in the country, the Nationalist Republican Alliance, ARENA.

Elsewhere in the communique, after taking credit for Poht's assassination, the FPL's Clara Elizabeth Ramirez Metropolitan Front says that one of its goals is to respond to the electoral farce that Yankee imperialism and the local oligarchy plan to hold in March to form a puppet government capable of paving the way for a Yankee intervention, which would translate into invasions, massacres, and bombings of defenseless towns. This is stated in the communique signed by the FPL's Clara Elizabeth Ramirez Metropolitan Front.

FPL Denies Responsibility

PA290217 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Message from the General Command of the Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Forces, FPL, "to the Salvadoran working class and people"; date and place not given]

[Text] Explanation: The General Command of the FPL, in view of the recent execution of ARENA [National Republican Alliance] Deputy Ricardo Pohl, advises:

1. That this action was not carried out by our forces, and therefore the FPL does not assume responsibility for it.

2. That any action we take on the Clara Elizabeth Ramirez Metropolitan Front will be made public under the responsibility and signature of Commander Ricardo Gutierrez.

3. That any action taken on this front will be officially reported by Radio Farabundo Marti.

United to fight until the final victory! Revolution or death, we will win!

ARMY 'WELFARE FOR USULUTAN' OPERATION CONTINUES

PA270424 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 2130 GMT 25 Jan 84

[Text] At about 2200 last night an intense attack that lasted until the early morning hours was launched against the Treasury Police guarding the Tierra Blanca Bridge, according to reports from that sector of Usulutan. We have been told that the attack was perpetrated by a large group of heavily armed guerrillas who attacked the bridge from many positions. The attack was apparently only a harassment, and was not intended to destroy the bridge.

We were informed that the clash was intense, but that the attack was repelled and that the Treasury Police reported no casualties. It is not known if the guerrillas suffered any casualties.

Meanwhile, we have been told that there are at least 3,000 combined troops from the Atlacatl and Atonal Battalions and the 6th Infantry Brigade conducting an intensive search in the operation taking place in the San Agustin area of Usulutan. As has been previously reported, the "Welfare for Usulutan" operation is underway and is being directed by Colonel Julio Cesar Yanez, commander of the 6th Infantry Brigade, with support from Colonel Napoleon Calito of the Atonal Battalion and from Atlacatl Battalion officers. We have been informed that the guerrillas have suffered approximately 32 casualties, while the Atlacatl Battalion has suffered 7 casualties in the past few hours.

We have also been informed that the operation has begun with at least 5 or 6 consecutive hours of clashes. A search is currently under way in the hamlets of El Carmen, Los Chorros, and Las Delicias, all in the area bordering San Agustin in Usulutan Department.

Colonel Yanez has already said that this operation is intended to bring peace and welfare to the Usulutan residents, and he promised San Agustin residents that following this they will have both jobs and all the benefits to which they are entitled. Only about 2,000 people live in this area, which has been besieged and torn by violence.

We have also been informed that at least 20 vehicles carrying troops were sent today to the eastern part of the country. These troops, believed to be of the 1st Infantry Brigade, traveled via the northern highway. It was reported that they will probably conduct an operation on Guazapa Hill, or south of Chalatenango.

Finally, at approximately 2100 last night, Genaro Paz, a 55-year-old Christian Democratic mayor, was arrested in Lolotiquillo. We were told that he was arrested by troops from the Commando Training Center, CICFA, headquarters, which is directed by Colonel Jorge Adalberto Cruz. It is believed that he was arrested because he held a dance in that sector during festivities in that town. San Francisco Gotera residents said that Cruz was taken from his home in Lolotiquillo.

ARMY AMBUSHES REBELS, KILLS 12 IN USULUTAN

PA280326 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 2200 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Press communique issued by the Salvadoran Armed Forces Press Committee, COPREFA; date and place not given]

[Text] The COPREFA, Armed Forces Press Committee, reports that the 3d Infantry Brigade has killed 12 terrorists. Members of the 3d Infantry Brigade ambushed a terrorist group in Usulutan yesterday, killing 12 and wounding a still undetermined number. The attack began when some 400 rebels raided the town of Mercedes Umana, in northern Usulutan Department, and stole 6 privately owned trucks. The vehicles were taken to Estanzuelas, in the same department.

Members of the 3d Infantry Brigade sighted the rebels and ambushed them near the crossroads at the village of El Escarbadero. Ten terrorists were killed in the ensuing hour-long clash. The rebels fled toward the north, taking an undetermined number of wounded with them.

The Army pursued the rebels and again surprised them near the canton and village of San Antonio, when they were about to bury a great number of bodies. Yet another clash took place, in which an Air Force helicopter supported the Army. Two more rebels were killed and several others were wounded. The rebels again fled north, taking more wounded with them. The Armed Forces suffered no casualties in the actions, in which the Army captured some FAL and M-16 rifles.

COPREFA COMMUNIQUE RIDICULES FMLN BATTLE REPORTS

PA290114 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Communique issued by the Salvadoran Armed Forces Press Committee, COPREFA, in San Salvador on 28 January]

[Text] The FMLN reports are indicative of a chronic case of mythomania. For purely propaganda reasons, the FMLN terrorists have broadcast over clandestine radios statements that they presumptuously call military reports. In them the terrorists invent quantities of military materiel that they claim to have taken from the Salvadoran Army, hundreds of casualties supposedly inflicted on the Armed Forces, and dozens of soldiers and officers allegedly captured.

This propaganda, far removed from reality, has even made the publicity agents of terror believe their own lies. Consequently, they are sick with chronic and acute mythomania, and it is useless to recommend the treatment for their mental disease, which would consist of violent and unexpected shocks.

Something like this is already happening in Usulutan, where the Salvadoran troops are applying this drastic treatment to the terrorists. Numerous additional shocks are expected. The hardest shock is slated for 25 March 1984, when all the people in a single ceremony, the act of voting, will give them such a tremendous blow that there is no guarantee the chronic mythomaniacs with their failing health will be able to take it.

FMLN ATTACKS REAGAN REMARKS ON CENTRAL AMERICA

PA270421 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Excerpts] Ronald Reagan has again [words indistinct] the Kissinger military plan with a campaign speech full of lies and demagogy, with the intention of further delaying the Salvadoran dictatorship's collapse. Reagan, the farcical actor who provokes the bloodshed of peoples, the architect of dirty wars, was brazen enough to deny the advisory role being played by his imperialist government.

Reagan is a fake. He is now trying to wash his hands at the very time when his mad war policy is leading him toward further genocidal attacks. Reagan is the most faithful advocate of U.S. imperialism's interventionist policy.

FMLN COMMANDER ROCA ON 'U.S. INTERVENTION'

PA280449 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Interview given by Commander Roberto Roca, member of the FMLN General Command, to an unidentified reporter; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Commander Roca, what are the characteristics of the U.S. intervention in El Salvador?

[Roca] It can easily be seen that U.S. imperialism's intervention in El Salvador, and in Central America as a whole, has greatly increased during President Ronald Reagan's administration. This intervention has gone beyond the traditional means used in our countries; it has increasingly become military intervention.

The intervention has 12 characteristics that combine to make it what it is now. First, a growing involvement in the military aspects of Central American political affairs. This involvement has been almost total in El Salvador. There has also been what might be called a greater effort to sustain these countries' economies through so-called economic aid.

The military intervention is not limited to supplying arms. Americans also determine the structure of the Armed Force's High Command and the manner of the enemy forces' military training. In addition, Americans determine the strategic and tactical orientation of counterinsurgency operations.

American intervention, therefore, is closely allied with all cleanup operations involving the destruction of the civilian population near areas controlled by FMLN guerrillas. The Americans are implementing a genocidal operation.

American intervention also seeks to bring the Central American armies into the Reagan administration's counterrevolutionary plans. The reactivation of CONDECA [Central American Defense Council] is an expression of this growing U.S. military intervention.

For this reason, the FMLN categorically asserts that the genocidal dictatorship's Army, which has been maintained by the Salvadoran oligarchy, would have been annihilated and defeated had it not been for this increasing intervention in El Salvador by the Reagan administration and the U.S. Army.

[Reporter] Commander Roca, what are our people's chances for victory if U.S. troops should invade our country?

[Roca] The FMLN is sure of attaining victory. We base this statement on concrete facts. In the first place, the Salvadoran Army has become a war tool in the implementation of the U.S. Army's counterrevolutionary plans. We have defeated, and continue to defeat, this Army in an increasingly overwhelming manner.

The Army is composed of soldiers who know the terrain and the people's customs and habits. These soldiers are part of the Salvadoran people's daily life. They were born and raised in El Salvador. And yet this Army is losing the war because it is involved in an unfair cause without a future.

We can conclude that foreign soldiers, who don't speak our language, who are not familiar with our customs or terrain, and who have no ties to our country, will also be defeated by the FMLN.

Of course, when the U.S. Army directly intervenes in other countries' political affairs it does so with very sophisticated weapons, planes, artillery, and great numbers of troops than the other forces have. However, this factor will not lead to the defeat of the FMLN's revolutionary forces. At most, it will extend the war. We have repeatedly discussed this extension of the war. We are not interested in this extension at all.

However, we are in a position to face that extension and to defeat those who artificially postpone our people's victory. We will defeat Reagan's interventionists and American imperialists, even if the war is prolonged.

We will aso acquire new techniques and technological advancements. We will take the Americans' weapons and use them, as we have taken and used those of the puppet Army.

If Americans are planning to turn El Salvador and Central America into a second Vietnam, Salvadoran and Central American revolutionaries are in a position to win a victory similar to that won by the Vietnamese people, through heroism, sacrifice, and great suffering.

We are in a position to defeat the U.S. intervention. This is the revolutionary forces' only option: to attain victory at the least social expense. This does not depend upon the revolutionary forces at all, but on our ability to defeat the Reagan administration's willingness to intervene. This willingness can best be defeated by the Salvadoran people themselves.

FMLN GENERAL COMMAND'S HANDAL ON WAR STATUS

PA281726 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Message read by Shafik Jorge Handal, member of the FMLN General Command -- no date given; recorded]

[Excerpts] The fourth year of the war began on 10 January. The changes in the correlation of military forces during these past 3 years speak conclusively for themselves.

During these 3 years of war, the FMLN has inflicted over 15,000 casualties on the enemy Armed Forces. It has taken 2,350 prisoners including the deputy defense minister and scores of officers. It has seized 5,700 weapons, of which 347 are support weapons, and even some higher caliber -- 120-mm and 81-mm -- mortars, as well as thousands of rounds of ammunition of all calibers.

Results for the first 18 months of the war, that is, half of the time between then and now, reflect the following: 4,618 casualties, 178 prisoners, and 510 weapons. During the next 15 months -- between 5 June 1982, date of Garcia's [former Salvadoran Defense Minister Jose Guillermo Garcia] report, and 2 September 1983, eve of the attack on the San Miguel Garrison, we inflicted 6,826 casualties on the enemy. This is according to the report submitted by General Vides Casanova to the Constituent Assembly, from which we have omitted the succeeding 3 months. We took 1,134 prisoners and seized 3,112 weapons.

During the next 4 and 1/2 months, that is between 3 September and 20 January, we inflicted 3,200 casualties on the enemy, took over 1,000 prisoners, and seized over 2,000 weapons.

Therefore, the overall data for the second half of the 3 years of war reflect the following: 10,382 casualties, 2,182 prisoners, 5,180 seized weapons. Regarding casualties, as one can see, the figure for the second half is more than double the number of casualties during the first half. The number of prisoners taken was almost 13 times the number taken during the first half. We seized over 10 times as many weapons during the second half as during the first.

Viewing this data in light of the enemy Army's growth, one realizes that the FMLN's effectiveness grew greatly at a time when the enemy Armed Forces were growing greatly in number and were receiving the highest level of U.S. assistance in terms of troop training, arms supply, and advice.

The resulting conclusion is clear and irrefutable: The loss of manpower we have inflicted on the enemy Army is deep and irreversible. The current, forceful recruitment of children and adults will only multiply the Armed Forces' casualty count and the number of prisoners and weapons taken by us.

The same conclusion has been drawn by the Reagan administration, but it does not dare make it public. Based on this conclusion, it feels it is necessary to invade El Salvador. In this way it thinks it can prevent our people from achieving victory under the FMLN's leadership.

How do the U.S. Government and the Salvadoran dictatorship explain the results of the war, which so clearly show that the FMLN is winning? They claim that the FMLN is receiving modern weapons from Cuba and the USSR through Nicaragua. But the falsehood of this allegation is increasingly obvious, and it is becoming more and more trite every day.

The U.S. military intelligence services, which keep the region under close sea, air, and land surveillance, know perfectly well that the story about the flow of weapons from abroad to the FMLN is a lie.

However, even if it were true, the explanation about the results would still be a lie. The allegation by Washington and all of our enemies in El Salvador that the FMLN receives weapons from Cuba, the USSR, and Nicaragua not only crumbles but gives rise to a counterallegation.

A similar situation exists with regard to the death squads and the violations of human rights. Each time the Reagan government issues a report claiming an alleged improvement in the human rights situation in El Salvador it knows it is lying, and everybody else knows the U.S. Government is lying. When the Reagan administration vetoed the amendment imposed by Congress -- forcing it to certify every 6 months that there has been an improvement in the human rights situation in El Salvador -- it was doing what anybody who knows he is engaged in a dirty war against our people with the help of murderers, thieves, drug traffickers, rapists, mafiosi, flatterers, two-bit politicians, opportunists, embezzlers, and blackmailers would do. Reagan knows he cannot wage this war with honest people.

Everybody knows that the tens of thousands of victims of his policy on El Salvador do not affect Reagan's appetite at breakfast. The few death squad members who have been used as scapegoats have been given highly-paid diplomatic posts abroad instead of being sent to the courts and being punished accordingly while Reagan pursues his goals. In fact, the wrongdoing by the military authorities and the civilian officials of the dictatorship and their frenzied violations of human rights are some of the reasons they are losing the war.

Reagan frequently claims that we are a danger to U.S. national security. This is another big lie. We want to establish most cordial and constructive relations with the nited States based on mutual respect and cooperation. We are convinced that this would be the best way to guarantee national security, particularly that of the Salvadoran people, because actually it is El Salvador's national security which is not only being threatened but which has already been destroyed by the escalation of the military intervention by the Reagan administration, which is trying to do away with our right the self-determination, the foundation of peace and national security.

We are not a threat and cannot be a threat to the self-determination of the United States, which is a first-rate power. The people of the United States are becoming increasingly aware of the fact that they will derive greater peace and security from their relations with Latin America to the degree that their government abstains from attacking us and manipulating our government and armies.

The Army is experiencing a serious internal crisis as a result of the accumulation of defeats, the profound attrition it has undergone during the last 3 years, and the growing control the U.S. military is exercising over it. This, coupled with the disastrous state of the economy and the bitter struggle among its various sectors, is plunging the entire power structure into crisis.

More and more soldiers are deserting, surrendering, joining the FMLN's ranks, and refusing to reenlist when their terms are up, despite the many attractive offers they get. For instance, in October the Atlacatl Battalion celebrated the second anniversary of the last 8 of its 1,200 original troops. The Ramon Belloso Battalion, trained in the United States, now has barely 10 percent of its original members. Each week, between 70 and 100 soldiers desert from each of the 6 brigades and between 30 and 50 desert from each of the elite battalions. The jail cells at the garrisons are full of punished soldiers and relatives of deserters, which is open blackmail to make them return to the service. Forceful recruitment is filling the Armed Forces with soldiers who are prone to develop this fever to desert. Desertions have increased sharply in the last few weeks.

The war is now at an advanced stage, and the Armed Forces are losing it. To continue it would mean to open the way to a Yankee invasion, which is what Reagan seeks. His actual plan, which has been disclosed in the Kissinger report and is already well advanced in Honduras, is to turn Central America into a sort of U.S. protectorate.

The Reagan administration has sponsored a new electoral farce that will be held according to a constitution drafted behind the people's backs. It closes the door to the social, economic, and political changes our country needs to live in peace and develop for the benefit of the country's majority interests.

According to the U.S. Government plan, Napoleon Durate should reach the presidency through this electoral farce and then, when the revolutionary victory draws near, ask the United States to invade El Salvador, as was done by the British governor of Grenada, [word indistinct] of the CIA. Durate has already pledged to do so.

The U.S. Government's attacks on D'Aubuisson and the death squads have the dual purpose of seeking votes for Duarte and improving Reagan's image in view of the elections to be held in his country in November, in which he will seek reelection. However, the people cannot be duped. They know from the experience they gained from the electoral farce held on 28 March 1982 that after the elections are held the Yankee government will reach an understanding at the same time with Duarte, D'Aubuisson, and all other rightist politicians and parties, and that it will tie all of them to its policy even if they continue their verbal attacks on each other.

None of the parties participating in the March elections represents the Salvadoran people's interests. All of them have betrayed those interests. Each and every candidate is a hackneyed and well-known figure involved in repression, the justification of slaughters, servilism toward the Yankee government, and corruption during several governments of the military dictatorship. All of them are stained with the blood of genocide or are accomplices or concealers of the genocide. All of them are against a negotiated political solution with the FMLN, which is the only way to achieve peace through the political path. The candidates' statements that they will never negotiate a solution that means the FMLN will share power, and their demand that the FMLN must lay down weapons and participate in their elections, not only make them appear ridiculous but also mean that they oppose negotiation, and that they do not have the courage to tell the people the truth, and that they are once again trying to deceive the people and help Reagan increase military intervention until it becomes an invasion.

The FMLN has already stated that it does not recognize the validity of the recently promulgated Constitution, nor will it recognize the validity of the results of the electoral farce. We have warned and we will repeat it again: We will continue to carry out the popular revolutionary war before, during, and after the elections. In other words, the elections are just a fight among the reactionary and crooked politicians to see how they are going to distribute the government among themselves, but they don't change anything. They are the same ones who have been governing the country in support of the continuation of the genocidal war, deceiving their own rank and file, among which, as in the case of Christian democracy, there are poor hard-working people who want democracy and social justice and who have fought and suffered for that cause. Many of them were killed when Duarte was president and are being killed now that Duarte is seeking the Presidency. Neither he nor the leaders of that party have done anything to prevent this. Duarte has expressed his full support for the Reagan plan. He recently said that the United States agrees with him without any reservation. He said that when Reagan eliminated the need to certify the improvement of human rights in El Salvador in order to increase military aid to the dictatorship. Duarte said that he agrees with Reagan that the genocide and even the slaughter of the rank-and-file members of his own party do not matter as long as the Salvadoran people do not reach power.

That is why the FMLN does not accept Duarte or D'Aubuisson, the assassin of Msgr Romero, torturer and killer of thousands of patriots, and instrument of the oligarchy. The FMLN does not accept Francisco Jose Guerrero because he is an instrument of the land owning oligarchy and a former official of the criminal military dictatorship during several governments of the PCN [National Conciliation Party]. The FMLN does not accept Colonel Roberto Escobar Garcia, a politicking militaryman without principles and an instrument of several murderous governments. The FMLN does not accept Francisco Quinonez, a well-known member of the oligarchy that has brought so many decades of dictatorship to our country, instigator of the slaughter of the Salvadoran people by the Armed Forces, enemy of a negotiated political solution, and a ridiculous politician. The FMLN does not accept Rene Fortin Magana, a politician without principles who began his party in 1982 expressing opposition to the elections and support for a negotiated solution and who nevertheless jumped to participate in the elections and then quickly joined the pact signed by the most right-wing parties around D'Aubuisson in the days after the 28 March electoral farce, thinking that they would make him president. His party then supported the government, thus sharing responsibility for the slaughter and joining the chorus of those who make a big show about their opposition to a real negotiated solution.

The FMLN does not really need to boycott the elections, nor will it do so. The elections now face other obstacles. Some have begun to complain that the electoral campaign is dividing the Army. The Yankees have begun to fear that Duarte will not find a smooth road. The minority parties have intensified their intrigues even though they know they have no prospects, but they are trying to negotiate their votes for the second round. Some complain that the electoral campaign has become a real wrangle that in no case can bring about a solution of the war, and which favors the advances of the FMLN, which does not stop unleashing blows. The elections are not a problem for us.

They are an increasingly sticky, damaging, and irritating matter for the enemies of the Salvadoran people, and it is this situation that could cause actions to cancel the electoral farce. The FMLN knows that the destiny of the homeland will not be decided in that farce. The Salvadoran people are doing this with their blood and sacrifice, with their firmness and inflexible determination to resist a more powerful enemy -- even if it is the Yankee invader -- and with their mature determination to unite the arms and intelligence of all those who, in this hour of revolutionary victory and of grave danger for our independence, decide to place the homeland first, reach an agreement, and close ranks to achieve peace, democracy, the right to self-determination, and the integrity of our country, at any cost.

The thing is to get there. For all who take this decision, the FMLN's hand is extended to receive them sincerely and loyally. In the next few days the FMLN and FDR will propose our political solution for peace and to guarantee our independence and sovereignty.

United to fight until the final victory, revolution or death, we shall win!

RADIO VENCEREMOS VIEWS RELOCATION OF REFUGEES

PA261737 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 25 Jan 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Colonel Abraham Garcia Turcios, coordinator of the Honduran National Refugee Commission, in a statement broadcast by Radio America on 23 January, said that a campaign is being waged against the relocation of Salvadoran refugees from the border area.

He added that the Salvadoran refugee camps that are located in the border area are a threat to Honduras' security, and accused the refugees of aiding the guerrillas.

There is no orchestrated campaign. The truth is simply that the Salvadoran refugees in Hunduras do not want to be relocated. Our compatriots prefer to be close to their beloved fatherland. Moreover, by means of their labor, they have created more humane living conditions in Colomoncagua. There has been no campaign. Our compatriots refuse to be relocated.

Why, then is the Alvarez Martinez regime so desperate to carry out this relocation? Col Garcia Turcios provided part of the answer when he visited the Salvadoran refugee camp in Colomoncagua on 11 January. Garcia Turcios told the refugees that relocation is necessary for the installation of a military base. This coincides with announcements made in Tegucigalpa and Washington of the installation of an enormous $160-million military base and the announcement of the third phase of the "Big Pine" exercises in the area near our country's border. In other words, relocation is a preliminary step to intervention.

It is regrettable to see that delegates or officials of the UN High Commission for Refugees, UNHCR, have been willing to cooperate closely with Alvarez Martinez' pro-United States regime and with its plans for aggression. In this regard, Radio Venceremos has broadcast a list of UNHCR representatives who are cooperating with the Honduran-U.S. plans. Immediately afterward, UNHCR representatives (Alberto Mayer) and (Choso Suna), a Japanese national, went to the Salvadoran refugee camp in Colomoncagua, Honduras, and arrogantly chided our compatriots because their names had been mentioned by Radio Venceremos. (Choso Suna) even threatened that the Honduran Army will go to the camp to arrest those who are responsible for the refugees' attitude.

We are absolutely sure that the attitude of these representatives in no way reflects the humanitarian principles on which the UNHCR is based. These delegates -- (Sergio Ducas), (Alberto Mayer), the Japanese (Choso Suna), and others -- will be to blame for whatever happens to our brother refugees in Honduras and will also be responsible for the consequences of the relocation.

Notes Clash in San Sebastian

PA261753 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] A military dispatch from the Anastasio Aquino paracentral front signed by Companero Camilo has reported that at 1200 on 24 January FMLN units entered the city of San Sebastian, San Vicente Department, and surprised the national guardsmen posted there as they were changing the guard outside their casemate. In the ensuing clash, our forces inflicted at least three casualties on the enemy, while our forces suffered no loss, retreating in an orderly fashion after the action.

United to fight until final victory! Revolution or death, we will win!

Reports on Recent Fighting

PA261804 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 25 Jan 84

[Excerpts] Attention, Radio Venceremos will now broadcast a partial report on the "All the People to Oppose the Imperialist Intervention Until Victory" campaign. We inform our people of the preliminary results of our military campaign after almost 1 month:

We have taken from the Army, which was armed by imperialism, 412 rifles, which are now being used by the Salvadoran people to defend their national sovereignty. We have taken 52 support weapons from the imperialist Army, including mortars, cannons, and machine guns. Our revolutionary army has captured 201 enemy troops -- officers, NCO's, and enlisted men. Our revolutionary army has thus captured 201 prisoners of war. We have inflicted approximately 674 casualties on the dictatorship's forces.

Palm tree by palm tree, we will defend El Salvador, because it is our fatherland. Yankees, get out of Central America!

Reports Morazan Casualties

PA271627 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] This is a report from the Francisco Sanchez eastern front in Morazan Department. On 26 January FMLN forces ambushed members of the dictatorship's forces traveling along the military highway in Morazan Department, killing two and wounding a still undetermined number of soldiers. After dealing this new blow to Domingo Monterrosa's demoralized forces, our guerrillas withdrew without difficulty.

FARABUNDO MARTI REPORTS CLASH AT GUARNECIA

PA261747 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 25 Jan 84

[Text] In the west, our army is paying tribute to the heroes of the glorious rebellion of 1932. At 2300 on 22 January, our forces attacked the enemy positions at Guarnecia, jurisdiction of Texistepeque, where units of the 2d Infantry Brigade are posted. The report submitted by our companeros indicates that during the operation in honor of our heroes of 1932 our forces killed 5 enemy soldiers and wounded 16 others, including a sergeant. Following this operation, our forces retreated to their positions without any problem.

In combat for freedom and peace, we are paying tribute to the heroes of 1932! Long live the heroic uprising of 1932! In the name of our fallen companeros, we will win!

Notes Regime Aircraft Damaged

PA291959 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Text] Pay close attention: This afternoon one of the dictatorship's light aircraft, which was about to bomb a guerrilla training camp in Perquin, Morazan Department, was damaged and repelled by our guerrilla weapons, and the pilot was forced to carry out a difficult withdrawal maneuver. This is how we are responding to the dictatorship's criminal Air Force, with crushing and accurate shots. Our people's weapons are responding to the dictatorship's criminal Air Force!

Greets PRTC on Anniversary

PA291957 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Text] We send a fraternal, combative, and revolutionary greeting to the brother Revolutionary Party of Central American Workers, PRTC, member of the FMLN, which is celebrating its 8th year of work among our people.

We salute the PRTC leadership, organizations, militants, and rank and file, as well as the command and fighters of the PRTC's Luis Adalberto Villa Detachment and other guerrilla structures at this decisive hour in the struggle to achieve freedom, democracy, peace, and progress for all our people.

Fighting in the trenches of the revolutionary struggle alongside the PRTC and other sister FMLN organizations, we are advancing with determination, and the time is not far, companeros, when we will achieve the victory we are hoping for.

Let us strengthen and deepen the revolutionary unity of our people and their vanguard, the FMLN! Let us continue striking at the dictatorship until we defeat it! All the people to oppose the imperialist intervention until victory! Long live the PRTC in the 8th year of its struggle side by side with the Salvadoran people!

FMLN-FDR'S UNGO CRITICIZES ELECTORAL PROCESS

PA290202 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 25 Jan 84 p 3

[Text] Mexico City (ANN) -- The Salvadoran situation is rapidly reaching the point at which the United States will have to intervene or modify its policy in keeping with the view of the Contadora Group, Guillermo Ungo, president of the FMLN-FDR Political-Diplomatic Commission, has stated.

In an exclusive interview with the Mexican paper EXCELSIOR, Ungo noted that the military maneuvers in Central America are, above all, intended to provide adequate support for the permanent presence of troops ready to intervene with the effective participation of the neighboring countries of the Central American Defense Council.

Ungo added that the "Ahua Tara III" maneuvers scheduled for May in El Salvador might be advanced to February or March.

Regarding his country's domestic situation, he noted that the current campaign for national unity is more like "a cat and dog fight amid a struggle for power between the sectors of the extreme right and the Christian Democrats."

The next presidential elections in El Salvador "will not settle that dispute, because they have decided to continue with a Legislative Assembly that is not controlled by any government faction. This demonstrates that the elections are 'Made in USA' and seek a false way out that will permit Reagan to escalate even further militarily and to imorove his image in view of the U.S. electoral campaign.

"The Salvadoran elections will be held to suit the U.S. elections, and are determined by the interests of Washington," Ungo remarked.

"The electoral process," he added, "has no credibility in El Salvador, as was expressed by Auxiliary Bishop Monsignor Gregorio Rosas Chavez when he said that the elections cannot replace the necessary negotiations between the belligerent parties."

Regarding the military situation, Ungo noted that the government's inability to defeat the FMLN-FDR and the possibility of the government being defeated are becoming increasingly evident. "This will bring us rapidly to a point at which the United States will choose between intervention or political negotiations."

The Salvadoran leader reiterated the will to negotiate on the part of the FMLN-FDR, which proposes "the need to form a broad-based provisional government that will achieve peace, liberty, democracy, and respect for human rights, and which will call for general elections."

GUATEMALA

COUP, ASSASSINATION PLANS REPORTEDLY FOILED

PA272339 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Urgent: A coup d'etat has been aborted in Guatemala. The coup was planned by retired generals and was to include the assassination of Head of State General Oscar Humberto Mejia Victores. A security officer said that the Guatemalan officers met at a Fort Lauderdale, Miami [as heard] hotel to plan the coup. The retired generals withdrew funds from Miami banks to hire a gunman and to bribe high-ranking commanders of the Armed Forces to join them.

A gunman was hired in Miami to assassinate Head of State General Oscar Humberto Mejia Victores. Following this, the generals planned to take advantage of the chaos his death would cause and the deep division existing between veteran and young officers. However, an official source indicated that the plan was foiled following reports presented by the commanders.

Army Denies Plot by Generals

PA272338 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2320 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Guatemala City, 27 Jan (DPA) -- Colonel Edgar Dominiguez, a spokesman for the Guatemalan Army, this afternoon denied allegations of a plot by "displaced generals" against the present government, despite rumors reported by the international press.

Dominguez attributed the reports to a typically "Chapin" (name given to the Guatemalan citizens) rumor, and declared that the report circulated because General Hector Mario Lopez Fuentes, the current ambassador to Italy, has returned to the country to visit his sick mother. Lopez Fuentes had been chief of the Army General Staff.

Several generals who had held military command posts have been appointed as ambassadors in the last few weeks, including Lopez Fuentes; General Federico Fuentes Corado, who was appointed ambassador to El Salvador; General Esteban Cuyun, who was appointed ambassador to Honduras; and others.

'Local' Sources Confirm Plans

PA280039 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0005 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Text] Guatemala City, 27 Jan (ACAN-EFE) -- High-ranking Guatemalan Army officers tried to overthrow Guatemalan Head of State General Oscar Mejia Victores within the last few days, according to local political sources.

The sources, who asked not to be identified, today confirmed that "several retired Army generals" met earlier this month in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, to plan the attempt against the present military regime.

Several of these high-ranking officers returned to Guatemala and attempted to rally the support of Army commanders for the coup.

Colonel Edgar Djalma Dominguez, official Army spokesman, today told ACAN-EFE that although talks about a coup might well have taken place in Miami, "those officers did not dare take the first step."

The colonel added that the Guatemalan Army and Government do not act on speculations, and warned that if any military uprising had been detected, "the full weight of the law would have been applied to the perpetrators." The sources added that anti-communist leader Lionel Sisniega Otero and other right-wing leaders were supposedly involved in the plot. The sources admitted that the recent attempt on Sisniega Otero's life "might have been linked with the attempted coup."

The anti-communist leader denied to ACAN-EFE tonight his possible participation in the coup and added that reports suggesting this "are offensive and are an attempt on my life."

Reliable sources said that the plan was discovered when some military leaders denounced the plot.

According to the sources, the generals who were planning to overthrow Mejia had retired in December. Ten generals and twenty-five colonels retired from the Army in December when the new Armed Forces law took effect. The forced retirements are seen as an attempt to appease the young Army officers.

On 22 January the U.S. State Department said that the "United States would oppose any government in Guatemala which is not the result of the democratic system." Two days later, Mejia Victores warned that if a coup d'etat were to occur in Guatemala, his government and other sectors "would resist."

POSSIBILITY OF COUP SAID LIKELY UNTIL ELECTIONS

PA270450 Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 25 Jan 84 p 15

[By NOTIMEX special correspondent Juan Nicolas Gaudenzi]

[Excerpts] Guatemala, 24 Jan -- The chance of a new military coup in Guatemala "remains open, at least until the elections for constituent deputies that have been scheduled for 1 July," Vinicio Cerezo, a local Christian Democratic leader, today told NOTIMEX.

However, the young leader, who is nearly the only representative of a progressive trend that is generally unknown and strongly resisted within the framework of traditional Guatemalan politics, expressed optimism about what he described as the "current process of a true opening."

"It is not that the military men have become democrats overnight by God's grace, but it is evident that the gravity of the internal situation and the region's economic, political, and military crisis has made them see that the path that has been followed up to now is leading them toward failure, as happened first in Nicaragua and now in El Salvador," Cerezo said.

Cerezo continued: "Right now, we can speak of the existence of a reformist sector within the Army which is opposed to the higher ranks of the military, accusing them of enjoying their position as government leaders while lower ranking officers and soldiers bear the brunt of the clashes with the guerrillas."

The political leader did not reject the possibility that an eventual military coup by the younger officers could be geared toward a reform that, were it to occur, could be compared to the coup in El Salvador in October 1979.

ARMY COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON TERRORIST BOMBINGS

PA272222 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 27 Jan 84 p 3

[Text] The Army yesterday released a communique regarding yesterday morning's incident near the Presidential Palace. The communique reads as follows:

A new criminal tactic to alarm the people is being used by the subversives, involving the destruction of buildings and commercial establishments. This has become evident with the terrorist attacks that took place at 0540 on 6th Avenue and 3d Street, and at 4th Street and 5th Avenue in Guatemala City's Zone 1.

At 0540, criminal, subversive hands threw fragmentation grenades at the Esparta Gymnasium on 6th Avenue 3-39, Zone 1. The grenades were thrown at the roof, causing much damage to this three-story building.

Following this action, the subversives went to 5-10 4th Street, also in Zone 1, where the Luria Building is located. Several explosive charges were detonated here, causing considerable damage to the building.

These actions prove that since the subversives are being persecuted by the Guatemalan Army in the mountains, they are now attacking targets in the city in the hope of getting publicity.

The Army is capable of controlling the bands of criminal subversives and will not allow terrorist actions of this sort to continue destroying private property in the city.

ORPA Claims Responsibility

PA272154 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] The explosions of three terrorist bombs alarmed the residents of various parts of Guatemala City this morning. Two bombs went off in Zone 1 and another exploded in Zone 5, in the neighborhood of La Limonada. Damage was reported, but no casualties. Two more bombs that were found in Zone 5 were deactivated by the police.

At 0540, two bombs went off at 5-10, 4th Street, in Zone 1. The bombs were described as very powerful and alarmed the area's residents. Material damage was the only result. At 0600, another bomb went off at the Maracana football field on 15th Street, Zone 5, in La Limonada. This explosion also alarmed neighborhood residents.

Shortly after noon, Colonel (Mario Ramirez Ruiz), the official police spokesman, met with reporters to show them the deactivated terrorist bombs that had been found in La Limonada. Following the explosions in Zone 1 and at the Maracana football field, security forces began to search for those responsible for these terrorist actions, the police spokesman added.

The editors of the biggest newspapers and radio stations today at noon received calls declaring that this morning's terrorist actions near the Presidential Palace and the San Sebastian Park in Zone 1 were carried out by the subversive groups, and specifying that the Revolutionary Organization of the People in Arms, ORPA, was responsible for the guerrilla action against the military installations at the Presidential Palace.

MINISTER SAYS ELECTION OBSERVERS UNNECESSARY

PA281643 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Text] Interior Minister Gustavo Lopez Sandoval has flatly rejected the idea of inviting representatives of international organizations to witness the election for the National Constituent Assembly, as has been done in the past.

The minister said that it is not necessary for international observers to come here because electoral frauds were committed in the past in the presence of those observers. This proves that their presence was useless.

After asserting that the presence of international observers has not prevented electoral frauds in the past, the minister added that it might be better if the representatives of international organizations did not ask to witness the elections for Constituent Assembly members. According to Lopez Sandoval, it is not necessary for international observers to come to Guatemala for the election because the current administration is willing to ensure that the elections are completely honest.

ACNUR AIDE SAYS OVER 40,000 REFUGEES IN MEXICO

PA271501 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Excerpts] The assistant to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, ACNUR, Oldrich Haselman, on a visit to Guatemala, today said that the number of Guatemalan peasant refugees in Mexico exceeds 40,000. Haselman revealed this information in a meeting this morning with Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade, to whom he reportedly delivered a report on the Guatemalan refugees in Mexican territory.

The UN official said that ACNUR feels that the repatriation of peasants must be voluntary; the decision to return to Guatemala must be theirs and never forced on them. He added that there are no guerrillas among the refugees, as claimed by Guatemalan authorities, and reiterated that the decision to return to Guatemala must be left up to the refugees.

ARMY SPOKESMAN ON JOINT MANEUVERS, EL SALVADOR

PA280320 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 27 Jan 84 p 8

[Text] The Guatemalan Army will not aid in the counterinsurgency struggle in El Salvador Army spokesman Colonel Francisco Djalma Dominguez said today.

The Army's public relations chief was asked about international dispatches received in Guatemala declaring that Guatemalan troops are joining the Honduran and Salvadoran Armed Forces in El Tricinio, an area where the three borders converge. The purpose is reportedly to carry out joint military maneuvers with U.S. troops and to stage a large-scale operation against the Salvadoran insurgents. In denying these reports, Col Dominguez said that the area is of no strategic importance. It is only a hill called Montecristo, and does not even have a road nearby.

On the Salvadoran issue, he said: I can assure you that we are not cooperating with our neighboring country's Armed Forces.

The problem must be solved by the Salvadoran Army, because "we are not going to pull their chestnuts out of the fire."

On the troops mobilization to El Tricinio, Col Dominguez said that the Army patrols the border areas to keep the Salvadoran insurgents from entering our country. These are routine patrols and there is nothing special about them. We are here to ensure peace for Guatemala, and one of our duties is surveillance to prevent incursions by the subversives in our neighboring country.

On the subject of joint maneuvers with U.S. troops, the Army spokesman once again reiterated that "the matter is still under consideration." We may take part in these maneuvers, but nothing specific has yet been decided. The maneuvers are still a long way off, and right now it is impossible to say whether we will participate. If at the time the maneuvers begin we are facing a problem with the subversives, we will not participate. If this should happen, then it is probable that nothing specific will be said on the subject.

Later, Col Dominguez said that the Army has information that the rebel groups that operate in Guatemala are allied with the Salvadoran insurgents.

Col Dominguez added that among the belongings of the so-called Commander Camilo, who was murdered by his own companeros some months ago, letters were found in which rebels reported to him that "they were fighting with the Farabundo Marti" in El Salvador.

We have also learned that the EGP [Poor People's Guerrilla Army] has sent aid to the Salvadoran rebels. They have a "solidarity" group struggling against the Government of El Salvador.

EGP PRESS BULLETIN ON ACTIONS AGAINST ARMY

PA290456 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 25 Jan 84 p 2

[Press bulletin issued by the Poor People's Guerrilla Army, EGP, in "Guatemala" on 19 January; passages in uppercase published in boldface]

[Text] VIOLENT COMBAT AGAINST THE ARMY WITH ANNIHILATION AND SEIZURE IN EL IXCAN, DEPARTMENT OF EL QUICHE.

1. Our forces of the "Commander Ernesto Guevara" front have ambushed an Army column led by members of paramilitary bands in Monaco village in El Ixcan, north of El Quiche, on 13 January.

-- Thirteen soldiers were killed.

-- Five soldiers were wounded.

-- Four members of paramilitary bands were killed and three wounded.

-- Seven Galil rifles with all their gear were recovered.

-- Nine hundred-fifty 5.56-mm cartridges were seized.

Our forces annihilated part of the column, recovered their equipment and forced the rest to withdraw. This operation occurred only 10 minutes away from the enemy garrison, which permitted the Army to send heavy troop reinforcements, but our defensive forces engaged them in violent fighting.

2. On 6 January guerrilla forces of our "Ho Chi Minh" guerrilla front ambushed the Army, killing six and wounding one in Tzalba village, municipality of Nebaj, in El Quic[illegible]

With these victorious actions we are celebrating the 12th anniversary of our organization in the northwestern part of Guatemala. Our guerrilla forces are being strengthened, while the genocidal forces led by Mejia Victores are being weakened. We are contributing with our combative effort to securing the unity of the revolutionary forces of Guatemala, and we express our solidarity with all the revolutionaries and patriots of the region striving for the liberation of our peoples.

HONDURAS

PAZ BARNICA ON NICARAGUA, CONTADORA GROUP

PA281241 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica has said that the Nicaraguan Government is showing signs of wanting to (?weaken) the Contadora Group's activities and to create scandals in order to launch a propaganda campaign to conceal its constant violations of human rights. Foreign Secretary Paz Barnica also has accused the Sandinist government of maintaining a policy of persecuting and exterminating Miskito Indians. Let us listen to the foreign secretary's words in this report by (?Trino) Murillo.

[Begin recording] [Murillo] Foreign Secretary Paz Barnica says that the Sandinist government in Managua should continue to support the position of the Contadora Group at the meeting held recently in Panama, where a document was approved by the foreign ministers. Paz Barnica had this to say about the future of the negotiations.

[Paz Barnica] I hope that the Nicaraguan Government will have the political will to resolve the Central American conflict peacefully and diplomatically, as it should be. Honduras is willing to do this. I hope that the Nicaraguan Government will also be willing, because I am convinced that the Costa Rican Government and other Central American countries are willing.

However, the Nicaraguan Government is showing signs of wanting to weaken the Contadora Group's activities, create scandals over details that do not warrant scandals, and launch a propaganda campaign to conceal its constant violations of human rights and its policy of persecuting and exterminating the Miskito Indians. The OAS Inter-American Commission on Human Rights -- which has a high degree of moral integrity -- has proven this, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR] has proven it, and other international organizations have proven it. They have become aware of how the Nicaraguan Government acts and its violations of human rights and how the Honduran Government acts in order to protect and guarantee the safety of the thousands of Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, and Guatemalan refugees who come to our country, where they are received for humanitarian reasons and are being properly attended to. This is encouraging, because it has been recognized by the UNHCR, whose criteria should not be questioned. [end recording]

TRADE WITH GUATEMALA TO RESUME 28 JAN

PA281443 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Honduras and Guatemala have overcome the obstacles that had prevented normal trade relations. Agreement was reached yesterday at the office of the economy secretary during the final round of talks.

The two sides agreed to reopen the border to trade as of tomorrow, Saturday, according to Vice Economy Secretary for Foreign Trade Matters Jose Enrique Mejia. Let's listen to him: [Begin Mejia recording] This third round of talks has proven favorable. The idea was to reach an agreement resolving a difficult situation for the two countries.

The meeting was fruitful Trade between Honduras and Guatemala will resume as of Saturday, 28 January. I believe we will be meeting again in Guatemala on [date indistinct] to discuss the bilateral trade treaty that will regulate commerce between the two countries. [end recording]

Mr Mejia was asked about the products considered material five [esencialidad cinco]. [Begin Mejia recording] Material five are products such as detergents. Almost 60 percent of our exports to Guatemala belong in this category. This was controversial point, the Guatemalan delegation had not wanted to accept [words indistinct] payment period of 120 days. We have agreed on a 50-day payment period, which we think is good. This has served to resolve the impasse that existed between the two countries. [end recording]

During the negotiations Guatemala promised to eliminate the requirement that businessmen obtain exports permits.

[Begin Mejia recording] The border will be reopened as of 28 January and, with this, we will have overcome a rather difficult situation in trade relations between the two countries. I advise our exporters that the Guatemalan market is now open for trade. [end recording]

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA HITS U.S. ON 'FACE THE PEOPLE' PROGRAM

PA272244 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the government junta, said last night during the "Face the People" program that the behavior of the U.S. Government and its local allies will determine whether elections can or will be held in Nicaragua.

Ortega said that the revolutionary process is moving toward institutionalization and that the U.S. Government is bent on blocking this, using the small sounding boards it has inside Nicaragua to do so. He added that the Reagan administration is the main enemy of peace in the region because it gives a warmongering answer to every effort or achievement of the Contadora Group.

He discussed the regional situation and the proposals of the Salvadoran revolutionary movement, which has suggested formulas for a political negotiation that have been systematically rejected by the U.S. Government. He noted the insistence on building a large military base in Honduras.

Ortega announced that primary school children will receive their school certificates directly in their schools, free of charge, thus ending speculation in that regard. He said, among other things, that the revolutionary process offers the possibility of raising family standards despite the attacks that the country is constantly enduring. Here is an excerpt of his remarks:

[Begin recording] We are certain that all Central American peoples want peace, just as the Nicaraguan people do. We are certain that the soldiers of the various Central American armies also want peace. In the final analysis, who makes up those armies? People [words indistinct] who join those armies because they need to and who are later used as instruments of this policy of aggression.

We are certain that most Central American military authorities don't want war. However, there is always an if and a but. The United States, the military power called the United States, is involved in this. It is imposing a policy on Central America and has found some docile instruments in the area. It has found individuals who occupy positions as army chiefs or heads of state, as in Honduras, who without the slightest sense of dignity as Hondurans, without regard for their people, and without a sense of dignity as Central Americans, feel proud of being instruments of the policy of intervention in Central America.

However, in the final analysis, they are only simple instruments that can be replaced at any time by the North American power. In other words, they are not determining factors but simple instruments. The determining factor is the North American Administration, the U.S. policymakers, who steadfastly insist that the solution must be a military one.

The Kissinger commission proposed lines of action for Central America in the political, economic, and military spheres. Its report is aimed at strengthening the U.S. policy of aggression against the Nicaraguan people and the Central American area, including El Salvador. There have been concrete proposals from the Salvadoran revolutionaries to find a political solution to El Salvador's problems. The United States is reluctant to look into those proposals and is trying to settle the Salvadoran problem by force, through the destruction of the Salvadoran people and their vanguard. This is leading the United States toward a more direct involvement in military actions in Central America.

Why? Because the instruments that they have been using -- the counterrevolutionaries who have been operating primarily from Honduras, in the case of Nicaragua; and the Salvadoran Army, which is directed by the North Americans -- have not achieved victory. All that they have accomplished in all of the years in which they have had active support from the Reagan administration is a series of defeats, an increasing number of defeats. That is why they have maintained the policy of aggression.

Now, if their instrument becomes ineffective, they merely replace it. That is why the presence of the North American [word indistinct] at the Central American meeting was neither accidental nor circumstantial. The fact that North American officials are already talking about installing a new military base in Honduras is no happenstance. They already have one military base, disguised as a training base in Punta Castilla, and they are now talking about establishing another military base, a larger military presence, in Honduras.

Now, we return to the Contadora Group's efforts and the Central American people's willingness and desire for peace, which are facing resistance from U.S. policy. We have previously pointed out, and I will now repeat: Each time the Central American countries have achieved some significant steps within the Contadora process or each time that the Contadora Group has had a great effect on Central America's problems, the United States responds militarily.

When Mr Stone was sent to Central America, the Contadora negotiation process was moving forward. When he was sent to Latin America, specifically to Central America, his visit was accompanied by decisions that produced a greater U.S. military presence in Central America. On one occasion, the installation of the base was announced. On another, the U.S. fleet was dployed in the Central American region. Later, they repeated what they have described as military exercises, which should supposedly be held far from the Nicaraguan border, but we all know that they are being staged at the very edge of the Nicaraguan border. These exercises include the participation of forces whose actions are intended to strengthen the counterrevolutionary forces' activities. It is within the context of such circumstances that the helicopter entered our airspace.

The last meeting of the Contadora Group, which resulted in the approval of a document that establishes commitments to specific security, military, political, and economic measures, was subsequently affected by U.S. policy. How? By the decision that had already been announced by Mr Motley in Paris and Ambassador Negroponte in Tugucigalpa on the installation of a U.S. military base in Honduras. They say a military base because they believe that the one that they already have in Honduras is not a military base.

Thus, peace genuinely continues to be threatened in Central America. Furthermore, the Central American armies or governments do not really constitute the threat. In some cases, they are merely disposable instruments of U.S. policy. The principal threat is the stubborn and obstinate policy of the U.S. Administration, which does not want to find a political solution to Central America's problems. It is they who constantly attack the Contadora effort and who are causing the bloodshed in Central America. [end recording]

NUNEZ DISCUSSES 1985 ELECTIONS AT SEMINAR

PA271544 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 23 Jan pp 1, 10

[Text] Carlos Nunez Tellez, commander of the revolution and State Council president, last night said at the Cesar Augsto Sandino Convention Center that the revolution is creating a new form of democracy on the continent and that the 1985 elections will "legalize this democracy" and institutionalize what has been practically achieved and the gains that the people have made.

He also said that elections in Nicaragua will be absolutely free and an example for the continent and the world.

He made these comments in closing a seminar sponsored by the Association of Democratic Nicaraguan Jurists, ANJD, to discuss the "History of Electoral Processes in Nicaragua" -- presented by Dr Rafael Chamorro Mora, dean of the Central American University Law School -- and the "Political Aspects of Electoral Laws" in our country -- presented by Dr Alvaro Ramirez Gonzales, a Supreme Court Justice.

DEDICATED TO MARTYRS

The highly educational seminar was held in honor of the 22 January 1967 martyrs, who were taken to their holocaust by petty politicians of the right at a time when the people were demanding from Somozism electoral freedom and full guarantees to vote.

Dr Gustavo Tablada, member of the Nicaraguan Socialist Party, PSN, opened the seminar on behalf of the Patriotic Front of the Revolution, FPR. He said that the FPR "was not created for electoral purposes," that it will not disappear, that it is not in crisis, as some are trying to imply and as local rightist elements would definitely like to see.

DREAMS OF THE RIGHT

Do not be deceived, Tablada told the right, "the revolutionary political alliance will grow stronger as time goes by, because we will never permit political power gained by the people to return to the bourgeoisie defeated on 19 July 1979."

Tablada added that "elections will never be a cause of conflict among revolutionary political parties." On the contrary, "elections will serve to strengthen the revolution."

THE ZERO HOUR IS HERE

Commander Nunez said that there are still politicians in Nicaragua who "long for the Somozist period" and who would like to wipe 19 July 1979 from their memory. "Zero hour is here," as poet Ernesto Cardenal once said, "time to square accounts, the hour of liberty and social justice," Nunez added.

"As of this moment there is only the future," Nunez said, as he added that Nicaragua ia a country of "open doors." The struggle "is to build," despite the confrontation with U.S. imperialism. There should be no understanding "with the Somozists and the Honduran Government."

Commander Nunez said that "absolutely no one can say that Nicaragua has not responded with courage, with the truth, and with wisdom." "We have advanced despite clashes and battles," he pointed out. He also said that the 1985 elections will bury the former constitutions," which only served to oppress the people.

APPEAL TO JURISTS

Nunez asked the democratic jurists to cooperate "to build a new society" and to be "the ideologists of a new order." In the past they were to be used as instruments, but now they have the chance to cooperate with society as the people expect of them.

THERE IS NO IMMUTABILITY

He referred to the arguments and allegations of the rightists regarding the electoral process, saying that "these are almost provocative," and noting that in Nicaragua "traditionally the Constitution has attempted to deny the rights of those who are fighting (the armed people), defending a banner and a fatherland that shelters us all." "One cannot," Commander Nunez said, "claim that legal precepts are immutable."

He said that the petty politicians of the right are not participating in the defense nor in vigilance, "but they can at least submit proposals that make sense." Nunez added that "polarization, disintegration, and divisionism will never unite a nation," and in the past the will of the minority "made Nicaragua a huge prison."

The seminar on the "History of the Electoral Processes in Nicaragua," which was held yesterday, is part of a series of activities of ANJD, which is preparing another seminar for April with the participation of well-known Latin American and U.S. constitutionalists, members of the Inter-American Association of Jurists.

LA PRENSA CENSORED, NOT PUBLISHED 27 JAN

PA290117 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2354 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Managua, 27 Jan (ACAN-EFE) — The oppostion newspaper LA PRENSA of this capital was not published today, Friday, due to problems of "strict censorship," according to sources at the local evening newspaper.

The government organization charged with applying prior censorship did not authorize some 200 column inches of material, which caused the newspaper's editorial staff not to publish today's edition.

According to LA PRENSA sources, the material that was banned included a pastoral exhortation by the Episcopal Conference of Managua advocating Catholic teachings in private and church-run schools.

This is the first time that LA PRENSA has not published this year because of censorship problems. The Sandinist Government has eased up on censorship in the past few weeks, but the editorial staff of LA PRENSA today expressed the opinion that the authorities had been "too strict."

SEVERAL PARTIES TO BE INCLUDED IN STATE COUNCIL

PA260440 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Jan 84

[Text] This morning we will report on several interesting matters regarding the political parties' participation in the electoral process. The Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction [JGRN] has revised Article 16 of the Constitution, thus allowing the Communist Party of Nicaragua and the Social Democratic Party, among others, to join the State Council. For several months, and in some cases for several years, these parties had requested that the JGRN allow them to be included in the State Council, but it has not been until now that the issue was resolved. Therefore, to the parties that comprise the Patriotic Front of the Revolution -- the FSLN, the Independent Liberal Party, the Nicaraguan Socialist Party, and the Peoples' Social Christian Party -- the State Council has added the Democratic Conservative Party, the Social Christian Party, the Constitutionalist Liberal Movement, the Social Democratic Party, and the Communist Party of Nicaragua. Also included are popular organizations, labor unions, social groups, trade unions, and private enterprise organizations.

Meanwhile, in a decree, the JGRN announced that it has named Hugo Mejia as its delegate to the National Assembly of Political Parties. Other reports from the political sector state that at approximately 1700 yesterday, the political parties law, which contains 36 articles, was approved by the State Council. According to this law, within 15 days the political parties must register at the Supreme Court and must install the National Assembly of Political Parties.

ARDE REPORTS AMBUSH, CASUALTIES ON 25 JAN

PA281534 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 2300 GMT 27 Jan 84

[War Bulletin No 158 released by the General Command of the Armed Forces of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, "in the Nicaraguan mountains" on 27 January]

[Text] The General Command of the ARDE Armed Forces announces to the Nicaraguan and other free peoples of the world:

At 0400 on 25 January 1984 the Francisco Estrada Column of the Colmillo 6th Unit ambushed the interventionist Army enemies in the locality known as Punta Gorda, 25.5 km west of Nueva Guinea, killing seven of their men and injuring many others. The clash lasted 30 minutes. The knapsacks and military equipment that they left behind due to the intense rifle fire from our combatants were later recovered.

After carrying out this operation our forces strategically withdrew in an orderly fashion toward the mountains, their morale always high.

Without totalitarianism or return to the past!

SPECIAL VOA PROGRAM HEARD 'CLEARLY' 28 JAN

PA291316 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0926 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Text] Havana, 29 Jan (REUTER) -- A special VOA broadcast beamed to the Cuban people, in which Cuba was described as a "closed society," was heard clearly last night on the normal medium-wave channel, despite what seemed to be slight interference by Cuban radio stations.

The 1-hour program, aired to commemorate the birth of Jose Marti, hero of Cuban independence in the last century, was announced as a test for regular broadcasts that Radio Marti, a station similar to Radio Free Europe, plans to air. Radio Marti will begin to operate in the near future under the general control of the VOA.

The Cuban Government had strongly objected to the planned Radio Marti transmission on medium-wave, indicating that if the plan is implemented, it will violate international law. The Cuban authorities have not yet commented on last night's broadcast.

The station explained that Radio Marti's main purpose will be to tell the Cuban people the truth about current developments inside their country.

President Fidel Castro's government, meanwhile, has already warned that once Radio Marti begins its regular operations, "Cuba will respond appropriately." Two test transmissions made last year by powerful Cuban radio stations managed to interfere with several U.S. commercial radio stations located in such distant areas as near the Canadian border.

It is impossible to determine how many Cubans heard the special VOA transmission, but according to a Cuban, the broadcast had to face "strong competition" from the local television programs. While the VOA program was being aired, one of Cuba's national television channels was broadcasting an important baseball game and the other carried an episode of a well-liked British police serial. Shortly after the special VOA transmission, Cuban television carried a U.S. musical comedy starring Olivia Newton-John.

U.S. PLANS TO LEAVE UNESCO TERMED 'BLACKMAIL'

PA280448 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Cuba has said that the U.S. decision to withdraw from UNESCO is a coercive and blackmailing maneuver that is an unprecedented demonstration of hegemony and arrogance. This was said by the Cuban representative at a meeting of information ministers of nonaligned nations that has begun in Jakarta. Orlando Fundora, head of the Cuban delegation to the meeting, said that the U.S. intention is to see the developing countries kneel before the coarse U.S. threats. Fundora, Cuban Communist Party Central Committee alternate member and chief of the Central Committee's Revolutionary Orientation Department, stressed that the Nonaligned Movement should not overlook this new U.S. threat. He added that the U.S. attitude toward UNESCO entails an imposition of a fascist nature, which, among other objectives, seeks to force the developing countries to refrain from adopting coherent communications policies and from deciding on common goals in this area.

RODRIGUEZ MEETS WITH PREMIER FILIPOV IN SOFIA

FL260157 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1126 Jan 84

[Text] Vice President of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers Carlos Rafael Rodriquez has met in Sofia with Bulgarian Prime Minister Grisha Filipov. During the meeting they discussed matters related to Bulgarian-Cuban cooperation and to multilateral cooperation in CEMA. They also exchanged information on the achievements of the two countries in building socialism.

The two leaders pointed out that there are reasons to raise their bilateral cooperation to a qualitatively new stage through the strengthening of the socialist division of work and the specialization of cooperation between Cuba and Bulgaria on a long-term basis. They also stated that the volume of trade between Cuba and Bulgaria will be increased and its structure improved.

Decorated by Bulgarian Leader

FL272000 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Bulgarian leader Todor Zhivkov has decorated Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez with the Georgi Dimitrov Order. The Bulgarian State Council granted the highest national decoration to the Cuban leader on the occasion of his 70th birthday for his merits in the struggle for peace and socialism and his remarkable contribution to the development of Cuban-Bulgarian relations.

After decorating Rodriguez, Zhivkov praised the Cuban vice president's qualities and described him as a true patriot and a revolutionary who is consistent with his Marxist-Leninist principles, a distinguished builder of socialism, and a close collaborator of Cuban leader Fidel Castro. Zhivkov recalled the recent 25th anniversary of the Cuban revolution and reiterated the solidarity of his country with the heroism of the Cuban people and their courageous decision to defend the revolutionary achievements and socialism in the face of U.S. hostilities and pressures.

In his speech of appreciation, Rodriguez highlighted the revolutionary importance of Georgi Dimitrov. He also said that to have been decorated by Zhivkov, a prominent follower of Dimitrov and a person who is greatly loved and respected in Cuba, calls for further appreciation.

STATE COUNCIL DECORATES SOVIET DEFENSE MINISTER

PA280058 Havana International Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, CPSU Politburo member and USSR defense minister, was decorated in Moscow on 26 January with the Playa Giron Order, bestowed on him by the Cuban Council of State on the occasion of his 65th birthday.

In decorating Ustinov, Cuban Ambassador to Moscow Lionel Soto stressed that the USSR defense minister was awarded this high honor because of his great contributions to the construction of socialist and communist society, as well as his personal contributions to the promotion of friendship and fraternity between the two countries' peoples, Communist Parties, and Armed Forces. Lionel Soto added that it is only fitting to mention Ustinov's brilliant role in perfecting and strengthening the USSR Armed Forces in their various phases of development, and his outstanding activity in consolidating the defensive capacity of countries in the socialist community in the face of the militaristic and irresponsibly adventuristic policy currently being pursued by the U.S. imperialists and their allies.

In receiving the Playa Giron Order, Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov said that being the recipient of this award in January has special significance, as the Republic of Cuba has just celebrated the 25th anniversary of the triumph of its revolution. He added: The Cuban and Soviet peoples, the combatants of our glorious Armed Forces, have marched shoulder to shoulder on the path leading to the solution of our economic and social development problems and to the strengthening of the two countries' defensive capability, always in defense of peace.

JESUS MONTANE SEES CUNHAL OFF AT AIRPORT

FL271320 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] who visited our country again after a brief stay in Nicaragua, has left for his country. Jesus Montane, alternate member of the party's Politburo, saw him off at Havana airport.

Shortly before his departure, the PCP leader said that on his last day in Cuba he met with Montane and discussed relations between the two countries. Cunhal also mentioned a meeting he held with Armando Hart, member of the Politburo and minister of culture, in which they exchanged views on cultural development.

CABRISAS MEETS WITH GUYANA'S HEALTH MINISTER

FL270056 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] The health minister of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, [Richard Van West-Charles], who heads his country's delegation, was received by Cuban Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrisas as part of the activities related to the ninth meeting of the Cuba-Guyana Intergovernmental Joint Commission. During the meeting the two sides discussed topics of mutual interest for the development of bilateral trade between Cuba and Guyana, focusing on the products to be traded and other commerce activities.

AMBASSADOR LOPEZ HAILS RELATIONS WITH MEXICO

FL281545 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1522 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Text] Cuban Ambassador to Mexico Fernando Lopez Muino, who has returned to Havana at the conclusion of his term of office in that country, said in Mexico City prior to his departure that the relations between the two nations are an example for all Latin American countries.

Lopez Muino represented Cuba in Mexico over the past 10 years and prior to his return he was received by Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid and Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda.

In statements to Mexican journalists at the airport, the Cuban ambassador stressed that during his long term of office, relations between the two states had been consolidated and strengthened. He also referred to Mexico's understanding of and solidarity with the Cuban people's interests, which futher strengthened the two nations' friendship.

ECUADOR'S VALENCIA VIEWS NORMALIZATION OF TIES

FL271620 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Luis Valencia has stated that the resumption of diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level between Cuba and Ecuador coincides with the Ecuadoran foreign policy of maintaining relations with all countries.

Ecuador has normalized relations with Cuba since the problems that motivated lowering the level of diplomatic representation have been solved, Valencia told reporters.

In a brief statement issued from the Government Palace, the Ecuadoran foreign minister recalled the incident which occurred in Havana on 13 January 1981, when a group of criminals [anti-sociales] forcefully entered the embassy.

Eduardo Santos, the new Ecuadoran ambassador to Cuba, said the reestablishment of relations at the ambassadorial level between the two countries was a positive move toward reinforcing Latin American integration.

CONFERENCE, MEETING ON DEVELOPING COUNTRIES HELD

FL281619 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Text] At the conclusion of the seventh meeting of the Commission on Multilateral Problems, Economy, and Policy of Developing Countries, sponsored by Cuba's Academy of Sciences and socialist countries' couterparts and held in Havana, a protocol was signed by the participants.

Dr Estrella Rey, director of the Asia, Africa, and Latin America Research Center and head of the Cuban delegation to the forum, noted the importance of the commission's work, as well as the significance of the international conference which preceded the commission's meeting, which was also held in this capital. She voiced gratitude for the expressions of solidarity with Cuba and wished success to all the scientists who participated in the debates, including 14 doctors in sciences, members of the Academies of Sciences of their respective countries, and eminent Americanists.

DEL VALLE ATTENDS NURSING SEMINAR CLOSING

FL281641 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Text] Sergio del Valle, member of the party Politburo and minister of public health, has presided at the closing ceremony of the first national seminar on nursing services in polyclinics, which lasted 3 days and which was held in Pinar del Rio City.

In his closing remarks, Julio Tejas, first vice minister of public health, reported that of 349 polyclinics in the country, 298 operate under the system of medicine in the community, and the rest will join the system sometime this year. He also stated that the School of Medicine is operating in 30 polyclinics and that many more will be used for this purpose in the future. But he added that for a clinic to be honored in such a way, it must be a model in all respects. He announced that the country will this year progressively adopt the method of one physician for every 120 families, based on experiences gained in the Lawton suburb of Havana City.

Vice Minister Tejas noted that 20,700 students are currently attending nursing classes at the university to become technicians. He added that the school's capacity is 12,636 students, which causes some difficulties. But such a large number of student registrations are needed to satisfy the population's growing needs.

LENIN HILL DEDICATED AFTER REPAIRS, ENHANCEMENT

FL281559 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Text] Politburo members Armando Hart Davalos, minister of culture, and Julio Camacho Aguilera, first party secretary in Havana City Province, have attended the inauguration of the repair work and enhancement of the Lenin Hill, which has been officially declared a national monument.

Speaking at the ceremony was Antonio Nunez Jimenez, alternate member of the Central Committee and vice minister of culture, who recalled the event that took place 60 years ago at that location, when a group of workers and progressive intellectuals met there to plant an olive tree as a tribute to Lenin.

Also speaking at the ceremony was USSR Ambassador to Cuba Konstantin Katushev, who noted that the planting of the tree had taken place at the same time as Lenin's funeral and that it had been the first monument honoring Lenin built outside of the USSR.

COMMENTARY REJECTS U.S. 'IMPERIALIST' POLICY

PA281207 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] The United States is stubbornly trying to crush the Cuban revolution. The imperialists are trying to erect a fence around Cuba and surround it with a cordon of docile, tyrannical regimes in order to isolate it from Latin America and the world. The imperialists talk about naval and air blockades, even mentioning direct invasion. The imperialists poison the U.S. people's minds with their absurd, irresponsible, and slanderous information as a prologue to an aggression against our country. The Yankee Guantanamo Naval Base is located in Cuba; it was imposed on us forcibly during the U.S. military occupation early in this century, violating international laws and all norms concerning respect for people's sovereignty.

The U.S. Armed Forces can deploy what they want in that piece of usurped Cuban territory, be it atomic submarines or battleships and aircraft carriers. Other air and naval bases surround Cuba, not counting the enormous military power located in the continental U.S. territory, which is a short distance from our country. The United States has also assumed the right to determine the type of weapons which Cuba or any other independent state in the world may have. Cuba has reiterated the principle that every sovereign country may have the weapons needed for its defense, whatever they may be -- especially if the imperialist threat is evident.

In Cuba's case, the United States' aim is to paralyze the organization of our defense and stop us from getting the necessary weapons to repel its aggression. Since we are aware of these threats against Cuba, we have been compelled to develop even more our revolutionary Armed Forces, which are at a high technical level. In addition, we have organized territorial troop militias, which are comprised of more than half a million trained members, and another half million are being trained. We have also been compelled to acquire the necessary armament to outfit all the members of this armed corps. In case of a direct U.S. aggression, these militias would represent invaluable support to our regular Armed Forces and a veritable nightmare for the invaders.

The Cuban people, as their highest leader Fidel Castro said, love and need peace to engage fully in creative work that would quickly lead us to the complete development of our country. However, the Cuban people, who achieved their real independence after struggling for nearly a century, will defend it at any cost. We will always be like a thorn, mortally wedged in the imperialists' throat, should they ever dare to attack us militarily.

FMLN REPRESENTATIVE VIEWS SALVADORAN SITUATION

FL261955 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] According to reports from El Salvador, Alvaro Magana's henchmen killed more than 5,600 Salvadorans. In total, 42,000 people have died in the past 4 years.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] The Salvadoran problem is the center of the attention of the current Central American crisis. For this reason, we have invited Pedro Fuentes, representative of the FMLN-FDR in Cuba.

Pedro, we want to comment on a report received from El Salvador. What are the characteristics of this operation?

[Fuentes] This operation is not new to us. An operation called Welfare Plan for San Vicente was previously implemented. San Vicente Department is west of Usulutan in the country's paracentral region. [as heard] The main goal of this plan was to launch an attack on the guerrillas to isolate them from the masses and then begin a political, military, and economic campaign to win over these masses, organize them, and get them to oppose our guerrillas.

Now we can ascertain that this strategy, which is part of a U.S. plan, was defeated a long time ago. It is merely a desperate effort made by the regime in the face of new military blows dealt by our revolutionary forces.

[Reporter] We want to discuss the armed struggle now. What is the outlook of rebel actions and what would be the proper response to a direct intervention by Yankee troops in the Salvadoran war?

[Fuentes] Our stand in the face of eventual U.S. intervention is to increase our strength and expand ourselves politically and militarily. We are going to escalate the war as long as there is a threat of U.S. intervention and as long as an oligarchy oppresses our people. We are preparing our people to face the intervention with more unity, more political-military ability, a greater advance and a larger offensive by our front. We do not want [this direct intervention] to take place. We are fighting a U.S. intervention in El Salvador. We are firm in our positions and we don't want U.S. youth to die in combat [in El Salvador]. However, if they dare land in our territory, they will have to become cadavers. [end recording]

ORPA LAUNCHES ATTACK ON GUATEMALAN LEADER'S HOME

FL271825 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Members of the Armed People's Revolutionary Organization, a member of the URNG, have carried out a bold operation. The patriots attacked the official residence of junta leader Oscar Humberto Mejio Victores with machine gun fire and grenade launchers.

Although all the facts have not yet been confirmed, international news agencies have disclosed that there were many casualties among the presidential residence guards. (Ramon Celara Carrillo), the chief of state's assistant secretary for public relations, reported that the explosions were caused by three bombs placed by unidentified individuals in streets close to the government building. However, some eyewitnesses stressed that the explosions were produced by mortar shells that hit the inside of the building, as well as nearby buildings under construction.

Coup Plan Cited

PA292252 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Text] Ranking Guatemalan Army officers planned to overthrow Colonel [as heard] Oscar Mejia Victores in a coup d'etat in the past few days, Colonel Edgar Djalma Dominguez, the official Armed Forces spokesman, admitted in the capital. Col Djalma Dominguez said there had been coupist conversations in the U.S. city of Miama, but the officers involved in the plot did not dare make the first more.

The repressive forces of the Guatemalan regime conducted a search-and-control operation in the Guatemalan capital after urban commandos of the Revolutionary Organization of the People in Arms, ORPA, attacked the presidential house where dictator Oscar Mejia Victores lives. According to the ENFOPRENSA agency, Guatemalan Army troops patrolled the city in armored vehicles while policemen conducted searches. Although Army spokesman Col Edgar Djalma Dominguez denied there had been such an attack, the newscast "Telepress" presented films of the rebel attack.

ORPA and three other guerrilla organizations comprise the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity.

COMMENTARY NOTES GROWING REBELLION IN GUATEMALA

PA280200 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 26 Jan 84

["Our America" commentary]

[Excerpts] The fascist military regime in Guatemala has further increased its repression of the student and working sectors. The authorities in this Central American nation are thus trying to contain the growing popular rebellion, which has lately taken on new life, particularly with the resurgence of armed activities by the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity, [URNG].

The dictatorship currently led by General Oscar Humberto Mejia Victores has been no less cruel in its repression than was that of the violently replaced General Efrain Rios Montt. If there is any difference in their methods, it is in the planning of the repressive operations that are put into action by Mejia Victores and his collaborators, their objective being the long-term disintegration of the Guatemalan labor movement. The only group so far that has expressed total support for the military authorities' methods is the private businessmen, who come together in the Coordinating Committee of the Corporation of Chambers of Commerce, Agriculture, Industries, and Financial Organizations, which is determined to crush any labor movement that is opposed to the interests of private capital.

Guatemala is one of the richest countries in Central America, with a highly developed mining sector, and with some areas where petroleum has been found. It also has large plantations that grow cocoa, coffee, cotton, and other agricultural products. And yet the Guatemalan people are like the rest of the people of Central America, among the poorest of Latin America. The most destitute sectors are facing a truly desperate situation, being virtually indigent, according to the media.

In view of this dramatic situation, new sectors of the population are joining the liberation struggle being led by the URNG. Meanwhile, the Army high command and the most prominent sectors of the oligarchy are determined to wage war on the people, though they will not be able to win, despite U.S. support for the repressive Guatemalan Army.

The White House provides the Guatemalan military with large amounts of war equipment, including airplanes, rifles, machine guns, and armored equipment, in accordance with a request made by the so-called Kissinger commission for Central America.

However, the people's revolutionary struggle will continue to grow, and those who misgovern the country today under the shelter provided by force will pay for the crimes and abuses that they have committed in their efforts to safeguard the illegitimate economic interests of the United States and the Guatemalan oligarchy.

REPORTS ON CARICOM COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MEETING

Trade, Payments To Be Discussed

FL271725 Bridgetown CANA in English 1554 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Jan 27 (CANA) -- Barbados, Antigua-Barbuda, and Jamaica said last night they would be seeking answers to nagging regional trade and payments problems when the second highest decision-making forum of the 13-nation Caribbean Community (Caricom) meets today and tomorrow in Guyana.

Barbados Trade Minister Bernard St John said before leaving for Georgetown that he would seek to find out why Trinidad and Tobago -- which absorbs 60 per cent of this country's regional exports -- is not giving preference to Caricom trade in its foreign exchange allocations. St John, who is leading the Barbados delegation to the 24th meeting of the Caricom Council of Ministers, said he expected to hold bilateral talks with his counterparts from Trinidad and Tobago and Jamaica to clarify their latest trade policies. Of key importance to Barbados, too, St John told the state-run Radio Barbados, would be failure to reactivate the Caricom Multilateral Clearing Facility as agreed at the last heads of government summit in July 1983. The CMCF -- a central bank administered Caricom system for facilitating intraregional trade payments -- was suspended March 31 last year after it ran out of money, owing Barbados some 60 million dollars (U.S.).

Antigua-Barbuda Deputy Prime Minister Lester Bird, who was in transit through Bridgetown yesterday, said he expected the Council meeting to deal "in a realistic manner" with the persistent allegations of breaches of the Caricom rules of origin, as well as trade restrictions by Port-of-Spain and Kingston. Antigua appliance manufacturers -- producers of refrigerators and TV sets in particular -- have complained of difficulties in penetrating the lucrative Trinidad market. This allowed doubts, expressed by the authorities in Port-of-Spain, that the goods were actually made in St Johns and qualify under the origin rules for duty free treatment in Caricom.

Also speaking on Radio Barbados, Jamaica's Industry and Commerce Minister Douglas Vaz said intraregional trade was in an unsatisfactory state. Improvement in Caricom trade relations will depend on political commitment made at Georgetown, he said. Jamaica, Vaz said, had been relaxing its import licensing system as evidenced by the recent removal of 60 more items from the list of such goods. Vaz said Jamaica was, however, worried about Trinidad and Tobago's trade policies. "We have a number of areas for which (Trinidad and Tobago import) licences have just not been forthcoming on the basis of the regional announcement that licences would be granted," the Jamaica minister said. "I am hoping that this meeting will clarify all that."

Meeting Opens

FL272342 Bridgetown CANA in English 2200 GMT 27 Jan 84

[By Edwin Ali]

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Jan 27 (CANA) -- Caricom (the Caribbean Community) is alive and must not be allowed to die, delegates stressed today at the opening of the Council of Ministers meeting, the first major conference since the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada. The opening ceremony at the Secretariat was dominated by calls for reconstruction following the open and sometimes acrimonious disagreement over the action in Grenada and by expressions of commitment to the 10-year-old economic and political grouping.

Secretary General Roderick Rainford, alluding to the invasion, said the event had caused "our regional movement to be undertaken by a crisis of unprecedented proportions which led to many dark prognostications about the future of the Caribbean Community and Common Market." But he said the resilient plant of Caribbean unity "remains defiantly unbroken." Guyana, which roundly condemned the invasion, said, through its economic planning and finance minister, Carl Greenridge, "in spite of the differences and threats to the movement, we shall triumph." Deputy Prime Minister of Jamaica Hugh Shearer said the emphasis on the region should now be on reconstruction, while Trinidad and Tobago Industry Minister Desmond Cartey reaffirmed his country's commitment to the 13-nation Caricom.

But it is not the events in Grenada, which is represented at the meeting, that will be the main concern of the Council of Ministers, the second highest decision-making body in Caricom. Difficulties in trade vied with the military intervention as having caused the greatest rift in the Community in 1983. Devaluation of the Jamaica dollar and implementation of a strict import restriction regime in Trinidad and Tobago, the community's two largest markets, helped to slow down intraregional trade. Cartey, outgoing Council chairman, raised an issue that greatly concerns Trinidad and Tobago -- alleged and "irritating" breaches of the rules of origin which govern the eligibility of goods for duty-free treatment. The Grenada issue was however uppermost in the minds of the ministers at the opening ceremony. Secretariat officials had noted that, although the meeting would not deal directly with Grenada, a successful outcome could have an important bearing on the outcome of the political differences.

Cartey, pointing to the importance of the conference, said Caricom would have collapsed years ago had it not been for the Council. He was apparently referring to the absence of a heads of government meeting between December 1975 and November 1982. "We recognise that the role of maintaining the Caribbean integration movement has been thrust on us again, and we expect frank discussions on the critical issues which must be addressed," Cartey said. Greenridge said the differences within the movement and "the perceived differences cannot undermine the fundamental objectives of Caricom and the common commitment by member states." He called on the delegates to "approach the issues with a sense of purpose, a sense of conviction and a sense of responsibility," and to "be positive in promoting and furthering the welfare of the Caribbean people." Shearer referred to the traumatic political upheaval in Grenada last October and the global recession. He said these experiences have generated strong feelings and strong words, but said "the emphasis should now be on reconstruction." "What we as leaders in our countries have to recognize as of paramount importance and urgency is the challenge that we must overcome if we are to come to grips with the fundamental problems that confront us all -- the problems of underdevelopment, unemployment, underproduction, and all the various ills that call so urgently for attention in our countries," Shearer said.

Minister of Trade and Agriculture of St Vincent and the Grenadines Vincent Beache told his fellow ministers that Caricom had survived. "Despite the vituperation of our detractors, despite the long countenance of the prophets of gloom, despite the many problems that have [faced] us over these many days, the concept has survived. In fact, we have been able to demonstrate not only our survival but growth, stability, and advancement," he said. He urged that whatever disagreements the members have among themselves, "it is necessary that these take second place to the common threat emanating from outside the region that demands concerted and co-operative action on the part of member states."

The new chairman of the Council, Economic Affairs Minister Lester Bird of Antigua, in a lengthy statement tracing the history of the movement and the problems confronting it, said "all of us who process a commitment to regional integration must be prepared to act in its realisation, to translate rhetoric to resolution and words to action." He said the time has come "to decide whether Caricom is a force or a farce," pointing out that the road ahead was strewn with economic difficulties. Bird said his government cannot countenance the noises it has heard about proposals for a so-called restructured "Caricom Two" which would seek to exclude existing members of the Caribbean Community. "The people of the Caribbean are one people, indivisable and whole. Links of blood, of history, and culture can neither be denied nor wished away," he said. Montserrat is the only member territory not attending the meeting.

About a dozen supporters of the Marxist opposition People's Progressive Party (PPP) in Guyana demonstrated outside the Secretariat as the meeting was in progress, protesting against the presence of foreign forces in Grenada. Forces of Barbados, Jamaica, St Kitts/Nevis, Antigua and Barbuda, St Vincent and the Grenadines, St Lucia, and Dominica, the latter five members of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), are on "peace-keeping" duties in Grenada until the island's police force can be trained. PPP placards read "Get Out of Grenada Now," and "Invasion Should Be Condemned."

Beache Calls for Unity

FL281531 Bridgetown CANA in English 1415 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Jan 27 (CANA) -- Only through joint approaches and common action on the part of all 13-member states will the Caribbean Community (Caricom) be able to effectively tackle the region's major financial and economic problems, St Vincent's Minister of Trade and Agriculture Vincent Beache has told the current Caricom Common Market Council of Ministers meeting here. "The current state of the world economy imposes conditions adverse to regional development. Individually our several countries can hardly exert any influence on the global situation, but we can, I am sure, find the cooperative strength to lessen the impact on our small economies as well as make a positive contribution to the situation of some of the long-standing problems affecting us," he said.

Beache said the "permanent confrontation" of the superpowers creates such an atmosphere of daunting fear as to render "our individual efforts meaningless. But the realization of our smallness should produce the necessary incentive for joint approaches and common action on the part of all thirteen states that comprise Caricom, wherever these may be appropriate to the interest of regional solidarity." He said while it was impossible to deny the influence on the countries of the region of the state of the world economy and the superpower confrontation, there were more fundamental issues closer home that demand the immediate and urgent consideration of the Council.

Beache referred to last October's military "intervention or rescue operation" in Grenada to oust a military junta that had executed Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and seized the government, and said the event "almost ripped apart the whole structure of the Community, not as much because of the actual intervention but rather because of subsequent actions and rhetoric on the part of certain member states." While the United Nations Charter provides for non-intervention in the internal affairs of a sovereign nation as a fundamental and important principle of that world body, this principle cannot be absolute, he said. "There will be certain instances when intervention becomes necessary," he added. "If I perceive my neighbour in a heated altercation with his wife, then intervention is unwarranted, but if I perceive my neighbor in the process of killing his wife, then morally and legally it is my duty to intervene to prevent this," Beache declared.

Bird Blasts Members

FL281708 Bridgetown CANA in English 1635 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Jan 28 (CANA) -- The Caribbean Community (Caricom) Council of Ministers were into their final day of talks today to resolve burning trade and economic issues. "Never before has the outlook for intraregional trade been so troubling as it is today," Caricom Secretary-General Roderick Rainford told yesterday's opening session. He said that if the ministers could agree on a strategic package of measures to resolve the problems affecting the regional integration movement "this session of Council will indeed assuredly go down as one of the most historic in the annals of the Caribbean Common Market." "The cumulative and interrelated impact on intra-Caricom trade of the persistent balance of payments crisis of member countries ... of licensing and other restrictive measures, of the collapse of our trade related payments mechanisms, and of growing doubts about the operation and observance of our rules of origin requirements, calls in question the very existence of our basic regime of intraregional free trade which is at the heart of our integration movement," Rainford said. In particular the ministers will be discussing import restrictions imposed by Trinidad and Tobago, that country's complaints about alleged breaches of duty-free regulations, and devaluations in the Jamaica dollar that manufacturers in other states say will adversely affect them.

Barbados has said it is raising the failure to reactivate the Caricom Multilateral Clearing Facility (CMCF) as agreed at the last heads of government conference in July 1983. The CMCF -- a Central-bank administered Caricom system for facilitating intraregional trade payments -- was suspended March 31 last year after it ran out of money, owing Barbados some 65 million [as received] U.S. dollars.

In his address, the current Council chairman, Antiguan Economic Affairs Minister Lester Bird of Antigua, blasted Caricom countries for what he considered their lack of adequate attention to Caricom integration. Bird referred to the desire by "outside sources" to manipulate the region which the late Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago Dr Eric Williams talked about in 1969, and said this had not altered with the creation of Caricom in 1973, except to become more intense. "Unfortunately, we ourselves have done nothing about the disgraceful state of fragmentation of Commonwealth Caribbean countries, except to make it worse," he said. Bird said the countries in Caricom, by their own actions, have aided the process of external manipulation. "We have ignored resolutions, laboriously devised and painstakingly negotiated; we have sought relationships in contravention of the treaty establishing the community; and we have fallen prey to the lure of external agencies even at the expense of our own solidarity," he said. He asked why there be a glaring contradiction in the Caricom relationship which, on the one hand, passionately extols the virtues of "our oneness and, on the other, actively promotes division and discord."

The Council chairman told the members that they, as part of the leadership of the Caribbean Community, cannot absolve themselves from blame for that contradiction, nor can they lay responsibility in the laps of their people. "For," he said, "no government represented in this chamber has asked its people for a mandate to destroy, disrupt, or delink the Caribbean Community." Bird said while the regional leaders have passed resolutions affirming the necessity of integration, few have made a national commitment to it. He said over the decade of Caricom's evolution, member states have experimented with many ideologies. "Some have pursued capitalism, some socialism, others democratic socialism, still others cooperative socialism, and another few have developed pragmatic nationalism, but few have professed on equal commitment to an ideology of regionalism," Bird said.

The Antiguan deputy prime minister referred to the hardships inflicted on the Caribbean economies by the international economic recession, and said Caricom entered 1984 with the prospects of growing unemployment, higher prices for imports, lower payments for exports, severely reduced investment, and restricted access to loan and aid funds. He said in each member country, the successful management of this adverse situation calls for experience and wisdom to prudently manage the economy, but added that national management was not enough. He called for action at the regional level, "particularly in the case of the Less Developed Countries (LDC's), to sustain the quality of life to which the people of our countries reasonably aspire." Bird warned that if Caricom as a whole does not seek to meaningfully address this issue, "then we shall all be condemned to what William Demas (president of the Caribbean Development Bank) has called "excessive external financial and economic dependence."

CARICOM TRANSPORTATION MINISTERS TO MEET 1 FEB

FL280144 Bridgetown CANA in English 2005 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Castries, St Lucia, Jan 27 (CANA) -- Caribbean Community (Caricom) ministers responsible for transportation will meet here on February 1, it has been announced. The one-day meeting will deal with various aspects of maritime and air transportation in the region, and more specifically with the operation of the West Indies Shipping Corporation (WISCO) and IAT, which are both owned by Caricom member states. The ministers will also consider a progress report on the harmonisation of civil aviation legislation in Caricom member countries. Regional representation on the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) will also be discussed. Officials of the ministries will hold a preparatory meeting from January 30-31, to lay the groundwork for the ministerial meeting.

BARBADOS

20-MAN EDF DELEGATION TO STUDY EEC PROJECTS

FL270222 Bridgetown CANA in English 0042 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Jan 26 (CANA) -- A 20-man delegation of the European Development Fund Committee arrived in Barbados today for a three-day official visit as part of a regional tour. The mission arrived from Guyana and will also visit St Lucia, Dominica, Antigua-Barbuda, and Jamaica. The delegation has come to study EEC-financed projects and to hold discussions with the government about past and future cooperation between the EEC and Barbados, and the Caribbean more generally. The EDF Committee comprises representatives of the ten European Economic Community (EEC) member states, and meets regularly in Brussels to consider proposals for development projects financed by the EEC in the African, Caribbean, and Pacific (ACP) states that are signatories to the Lome Convention. In addition to the EDF committee members, the delegation includes representatives from the Secretariat of the EEC Council of Ministers, the European Investment Bank, and EEC Commission officials responsible for the EEC's programme of cooperation in the Caribbean.

GRENADA

AMBASSADOR CLOSES MOSCOW EMBASSY, DEPARTS

FL271300 Bridgetown CANA in English 1059 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow, Jan 27 (CANA-REUTER) -- Grenada's Embassy in Moscow closed its doors today as the ambassador, an opponent of the U.S.-led invasion of his country, left the Soviet Union. The official Soviet news agency TASS said Ambassador Richard Jacobs had left. There was no reference to his destination nor to the customary Foreign Ministry farewell lunch for departing ambassadors.

The telephone at the embassy was answered by an employee of the Soviet diplomatic service directorate who said the embassy was closed and there was no indication when it would reopen.

Moscow condemned the invasion of Grenada as an act of barbarism and accused President Reagan of trying to install a puppet government on the tiny Caribbean island. Ambassador Jacobs, who monitored reports of the invasion from a Moscow hospital bed where he was being treated for gout, had predicted that it would turn into a repeat of the abortive "Bay of Pigs" invasion of Cuba in 1961. The entire diplomatic staff of the Moscow Embassy consisted of Jacobs and Counsellor Bernard Bourne.

POLL SHOWS RELIANCE ON U.S., POLITICAL VACUUM

FL271340 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] A public opinion poll of some 400 Grenadians indicates that many would like to see the country become a U.S. protectorate. The poll was taken in Grenada on January 14th under the direction of George Washington University Professor William Adams. Professor Adams says 85 percent of the people surveyed said they were glad U.S. troops came to Grenada, and he said 75 percent of the people questioned said they would like for Grenada to offically become part of the United States. Professor Adams says there is a political vacuum in Grenada and that the people seem to have lost confidence in their own capacity to have a democratic, just, and fair government. And, he says, many Grenadians seem to be succumbing to a temptation to want to reply on the United States as a big brother.

ST LUCIA

FRANCE TO ESTABLISH AID, COOPERATION MISSION

FL280034 Bridgetown CANA in English 2033 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Castries, St Lucia, Jan 27 (CANA) -- France is to set up an aid and cooperation mission here during the first quarter of this year, according to a Government Information Service (GIS) release. The GIS said the proposed mission to be located in the capital will serve the seven-nation Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS). The mission, the release said, would manage development projects handled by the French Aid and Cooperation Fund as well as on-going French cultural and technical cooperation programmes.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

NATIONAL TO BE NOMINATED FOR ACP SECRETARY

FL280150 Bridgetown CANA in English 2113 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Jan 27 (CANA) -- Trinidad and Tobago says it will nominate one of its nationals, economist Edwin Carrington, for the post of Secretary-General of the African, Caribbean, and Pacific (ACP) group of countries when the ACP Council of Ministers meets with the European Economic Community (EEC) in Brussels February 7 to 10. Carrington is retiring as ACP Assistant Secretary-General. A statement from the Ministry of Information said Trinidad and Tobagos' three-member delegation to the meeting would also support the nomination of Jamaica for the presidency of the ACP Council of Ministers. Next month's meeting will evaluate the progress made so far in re-negotiating the Lome Trade and Aid Convention that links the two blocs. The delegation members will comprise Commerce Minister Desmond Cartey, Lingston Cumberbatch, director of the Economic Division of the Ministry of External Affairs, and Mrs Yvette Grant, economist in the Ministry of Industry, Commerce, and Consumer Affairs.